PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES:

MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,399.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610	......	......
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 16·
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	....	17th May 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	....	17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 30, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th May	9 a. m.	P. D & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 30th Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 1st May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

28th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4598	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Merseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow	..	....	Apr. 28	....	May 19
City of Benares	..	Apr. 19	....	May 16	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	....	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	..	July 20	....	Aug. 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb. 20

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
AND
SPECIALITIES
ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796.815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixe ddeposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

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30 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Penang.
Hong Kong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "NEWBY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers will CONTINUE to be BOOKED to and from Neral by the Down and Up Poona Mail and Down and Up Lanauli Express Trains until further notice. The previous notice restricting the Booking is CANCELLED for the present.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 28TH APRIL, 1908.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, on WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 6-0 P. M. Sir WALTER C. HUGHES, C. I. E., will preside.

The adoption of the Report will be moved by the Revd. Cannon J. Taylor.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The pay of the post is Rs. 600 per mensem rising by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs.800 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance (approximately 6¼ o/o on salary) and the selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of twelve months on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance.

If confirmed in the appointment, the period of probation will count as service, and the selected candidate will become a subscriber to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will have the privileges of the European Service Leave Rules comprised in the Civil Service Regulations of Government. Applications stating age, and accompanied by full particulars of qualification and previous experience, and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 1st June, 1908.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and not less than 25 years of age. Previous experience in Government or Corporation Secretariat duties will be taken into consideration in making a selection.

A first class passage to Bombay will be paid in the case of a candidate selected in England.

A return passage will be granted in case the selected candidate is not confirmed at the end of the year's probation.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE UNITED SINDH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from approved contractors to reach the undersigned not later than 15th May, 1808, for the CONSTRUCTION of MILL BUILDING of the United Sindh Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., to be erected at Gango TAKAR near Kali Temple, Hyderabad, Sindh.

Schedule of work and plan of building shall be open for inspection of the tenderers at any time during office hours on any working day.

Forms of Tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) in cash will be received with each Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tenders.

For the United Sindh Spg. & Wg. Mills, Ltd.,
PATHARE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
No. 4, Apollo Street, Rogay Building,
Fort, Bombay, 25th April, 1908.

THE SIR RASUL KHAN MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

THE Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Sir Rasul Khan Mills Company, Limited, are prepared to receive Tenders for the PERFORMANCE of the several items of Masonry Works, etc., required in the Mill Building and appurtenances to be erected at Verawal in Kathiawar.

Plans, Conditions of contract and specification may be inspected and a copy of the form of Tender obtained upon application to the Agents, at Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Mill Offices, at Verawal (Kathiawar), on payment of Rupees two in cash.

Each tender should be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred, and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed "THE AGENTS, Sir Rasulkhan Mills Co., Ltd.," and endorsed on the outside "Tender for Masonry Work" and delivered at the Office of the Agents, at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 25th day of May, 1908.

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NOTICE.

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WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Mount Ida," Anstey Road, Altamont, Cumballa Hill, the property of George McKenzie, Esqr :—

Handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, very handsome extra large carved and polished teak sideboard with special trays for table linen, drawer lined green baize for table, silver and fitted drawer to receive full service for 24 persons, carved side table to match, telescope dining table and 12 carved armchairs to match.

Very handsome selected figured teak polished bedroom suite, consisting of large wardrobe with mirror-hanging press, drawers and cupboard with jewel tray, dressing table with drawers and cupboard to match, large hanging cupboard with deep drawers below to match, and small corner cupboard to match.

Lady's writing table with folding writing slope cupboards for stationery and shelf for books.

Handsome and useful drawing-room cozy corner in polished blackwood with spring seats, stuffed hair and corner cupboards, with glass doors and glass shelves, lined plush.

Boudoir Grand Piano by Bluthner, table ornaments, engraving carpets, windproof lamps, Columbian No. 10 stove by Smith and Wellstord, garden plants in pots, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at the Corner of Apollo and Forbes Street, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdass, Kt., and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties, one after the other, in separate lots.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo and Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 940 square yards or thereabouts, and registered together with the land secondly hereinafter described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Hassum, on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the south by the said Forbes Street and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1026 and 1027, and Street Nos. 32, 34, 1 and 2, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. and others, as tenants of the said Trustees.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards or thereabouts, and registered together with the land first hereinbefore described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Hassum, on or towards the north by the said British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore first described which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028, and Street Nos. 42,44,46 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola & Co., Solicitors, for the Trustees, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor, Old Police Court Building, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhai Bart's Mansion, the valuable polished teak-wood and blackwood household furniture by Breslaur and Bernards, consisting of upholstered easy chairs, light chairs, elegant sideboard and dumbwaiter, corner cabinets, tiled top teapoys, almiras, cottage piano by Rose, Ginrickshaw, etc., pieces of tapestries, carpets, platedware, rich table ornaments, single iron bedsteads, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPORTIES at Surat, and Kathore and Katargam, near Surat.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting official assignee and assignee of the estate of Jekisondas Bacherdas and others, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 3rd May, 1908, at 4 p.m., at the premises at Surat.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents in

Lot No. 1. House at Nawapara, Surat, bearing house No. 13, Survey No. 47 and Sanad No. 142 and admeasuring about 72 square yards.

Lot No. 2. House at Nawapara, Surat, bearing house No. 13, Survey No. 31 and admeasuring about 153 square yards and Sanad No. 137.

Lot No. 3. 1 Stable situate at Nawapara, Surat, bearing Survey No. 200, Sanad No. 201, and admeasuring about 70 square yards.

At the premises of the above houses in Surat.

Lot No. 4. 1 House at Kathore, near Surat, known lately as Fatechand Raichund's House.

Lot No. 5. 1 house at Kathore, near Surat, and known as Fatechand Raichund's House.

Lot No. 6. A shed at Katargaum, standing on Fazendari land.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned at their Office in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE 4 PER CENT. GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
In Appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 1466.
Suit No. 670 of 1898.

Ramcorebai, wife of Narondas Parmanand ......Appellant & Defendant No. 2,
vs.
Raghowji Vijpal and Kalianji Sangjibhai ...Respondents and Plaintiffs.
AND
Narondas Parmanandas.....Respondent and Defendant No. 1.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes which were convertible some time ago into 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes, will be sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of MAY, 1908, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), in the afternoon.

The sale is under the instructions of Messrs. Little and Co., of Bombay Solicitors, and in pursuance of the directions contained in a Decree of the Court of Appeal in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, dated the 18th April, 1907, and passed in Suit No. 670 of 1898, Appeal No. 1466, wherein Ramcorebai, wife of Narondas Parmanand, executrix of the will of the deceased Fulcorebai, widow, was appellant and Roghowji Vijpal and Kalianji Sangjibhai and Narondas Parmanandas were respondents.

By the said Decree it was inter alia ordered that the appellant and respondants were to be at liberty to bid at the auction and become purchasers and that the appellant Ramcorebai and the said Narondas Parmanandas were to perform all such acts preliminary to the said sale as might be necessary in order that the said sale might be carried out and completed.

A sealed copy of the said Decree and the Government Promissory notes may be seen by intending purchasers during business hours at the Office of Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, from whom or from the Auctioneers, further information and conditions of sale may, if required, be obtained.

1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1842-3 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 172909, 059502.

1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1842-3 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 172928, 059503.

1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1865 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 237776 and 028622.

1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1865 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 237777 and 069665.

1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1865 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 237778 and 069666.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., Agents for the Globe Manufacturing Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Nagsey Damjee, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April 1908, in the godown of the Globe Manufacturing Company's Mills, Delisle Road, Parel, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A large lot of cotton waste of different kinds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the expense of the purchasers within ten days from the day of sale.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of Mr. A. Meyer, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gopaldas Thackersey, and by order of Gopaldas Thackersey, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers the Rehmani Mills, Ltd., who have purchased the Goods from Gopaldas Thackersey, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th day of April, 1908, in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, near Kalachowki, Chinchpoogli, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following second-hand mill machinery:—

1 Jute 856 spindles by Asa Lees.
1 Jute 98 spindles by Platt Bros.
7 roller cards by Platt Bros.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and cleared away at the expense of the purchasers within three days from the day of sale.

The machinery is lying in the compound of the said mills and can be inspected on or before the day of sale.

SALE OF Immoveable Property, at Hornby Row, known as Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy's Small House.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., Sir Harkisandas Narotumdas, Knight, and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, the surviving Trustees of the properties of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, the first Baronet, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1908, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 746 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2-8888, 2-8889, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetjee and his wife Bai Awabai, on or towards the south partly by the Cursetji Manekji Agiary, partly by the Police Court Lane and partly by the property of the said Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetjee, and his wife Bai Awabai, on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Road and partly by the said Agiary, on or towards the east by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and his wife Bai Awabai, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2359,2360, and Street No. 199,120, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale aplication may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the trustees at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1908.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. G. WHITE & Co., Ltd., have the following SURPLUS PLANT and TOOLS in good condition FOR SALE by private treaty:—Portable Forges, Jacks, Jim Crows, Ratchets, Hammers, Picks, Pawrahs, Punners, Standpipes, Water-carts, Rollers, Scales, and Horse Harness, &c., &c., &c.

The above can be inspected at our Stores at the junction of Clare Road and Parel Road, during the present and following weeks.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, LIMITED,
6, "Times" Buildings,
BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL, 1908.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
One six-inch Spark Induction Coil, with one X-Ray Tube	150
Two six-cell Bichromate Batteries (several carbons broken)	30
One Enlarging Lantern, by Hume, with 11 inch diameter condenser and 3 inch objective ...	250
One 3 1/2 inch diameter Portrait Lens, by Marion	150
One 3-inch diameter Portrait Lens, by Horne and Thornthwaite	45
One large Portrait Lens, by Darlot. Lenses 4 inch and 5 1/4 inch diameter.	75
One 5 inch by 4 inch Kodak Regular, by Eastman. Films only, complete with leather case.	80
One 15 inch by 12 inch or 12 inch by 10 inch Syphon plate Washer, zinc	10
One Semispherical Syphon Print Washer, 21 1/2 inch diameter	10
One Print Burnisher with Roller and Bar, 9 1-2 inch length, by Entrekin	30
One Jost Fan, in good condition	100

Apply Box No. 986, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

SEVERAL qualified TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS, and some PROBATIONERS to learn the work of Telegraph Inspectors. For further particulars apply to

THE TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
Bulsar.

WANTED.

FOR an up-country Mill energetic EUROPEAN SPINNER and CARDER. Young unmarried man preferred. Liberal terms to the right man. Apply to Box No. 968, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOW READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
BY ARTHUR, CRAWFORD C. M. G.
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SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS, AND TRACTION ENGINES

BY
CHARLES BURRELL & SONS Ltd.,
THETFORD, NORFOLK,
can be supplied by
SOLE AGENTS:—
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
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Illustrated Catalogues, Specifications and Estimates on application.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE as a going concern, ÆRATED WATER FACTORY, with complete Machinery and Accessories. For further particulars apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

GENTS' TRAVELLING REQUISITES

AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Can be had within the Shortest Notice
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
GENTS' TAILORS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow —

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 3 8	" 2 0

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SINGLE COPY ... ... — ONE ANNA.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	" 4-8 do. do.
Third do.	" 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a lengthy time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 24 Packages Khaki Drill, Woollen Army Cloth and Dyed Shirtings.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Jasrupjee Sardarmull and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidas Dwarkadas Barbhaya and H. O. Coates, partners of Messrs. L. B. Coates and Co :—

Nos. 1072-79—8 bales Khaki Drill ex-S.S. Massilia.
„ 07-08—2 bales Woollen Army Cloth.
„ ⅛ —5 bales dyed shirtings, ex-S.S. Circassia.
„ 6-7 & 9-10—4 bales dyed shirtings, ex-S.S. Aston Hall.
„ 11-15—5 bales dyed shirtings, ex-S.S. Clan Mackinnon.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Noorudin & Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 29th inst., TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), each day, very valuable jewellery, consisting of necklaces, bangles, rings, &c., &c., set with diamond, pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c.

The jewellery is of very large value and some of the and stones pearls are of extremely good quality.

The above is now on view.

Under instruction from the widow of the late Mr. A. Fracchaic, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Military Square Lane, Fort, above Elysian Hall, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites, drawingroom cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich picture and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. A. Fracchaic and others.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jaitha Luckha and Co., and on account and risk of Soorjee Damjee, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

9 victorias and 18 horses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Manecklal, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddles.

AUCTION SALE of Tin Boxes, Pen-knives, Padlocks, Exercise Books, India Rubber Shoes and Enammelled ware.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Sulleman Abba :—

2,593. No. 315-19—5 cases tin boxes.
3,003. No. 5-6—2 cases penknives.
3,653. No. 1—3 cases padlocks.
360. —2 cases combs.
3,352. —1 case penknives.
2,556. No. 15511-13—3 cases exercise books.
357-242. No. 57—1 case combs.

On account and risk of Rajbhoy Jafferji Sodagur :—

R. J. 2,385. No. 3,606-30—25 cases, each containing 50 pairs India rubber shoes.
R. J. 2,559. No. 3,581-3605—25 cases, each containing 50 pairs India rubber shoes.

On account and risk of the concerned :—
Ex. S. S. "Ehrenfels."

H. 8,516. J. M. H. 720-29—10 cases, each containing 25 dozen enamelled soup plates.
N. 8,517. M. M. 760-99—10 cases, each containing 25 dozen enamelled soup plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Properties at Gopipura, Surat.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1907, (Mahomed Hoosein Matar vs. Gulabchand Hirabhai Ghellabhai and another), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on Sunday the 10th May next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Surat, the following very valuable landed properties :—

Firstly.—The residential house of the late Mr. Hirabhai Gellabhai, consisting of 3 pieces of land, bearing Survey Nos 237-238-239-240, and containing in all by admeasurement 164 square yards, or thereabouts, together with buildings standing thereon, situate on the Gopipura Main Road.

Secondly.—One large stable, situate on the road leading from Gopipura Road to Malifalia, being land bearing Survey No. 351 and admeasuring about 296 square yards, with buildings standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1908.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co, Hummum Street, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its' manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery.—Lancet
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

Rowland's
Macassar
Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE
MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No 73 Rivd. Butts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Waroonga 1,609 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. De Mello, Mr. R. M. Roowalla, Captain and Mrs. Forrester and Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and 101 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Newby Hall, 2,841 tons, Captain W. H. Packinsew, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Mowbery, Mr. Cuthbut, Captain de Silva, Captain Newporth, Mr. A. Forgal and Mr. J. S. de Mello.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, 4,784 tons, Captain J. D. Andrews, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Mr. L. Hugo, Mr. F. L. Roberts, Lady Dickson, Mr. Dickson, (Jr.). Mr. M. Dickson, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. L. H. Stevenson Mr. A. St. A. Aagave, Miss Rutherford, Mr. R. Billimoria, Mr. H. Kohler, and Mr. R. R. Bhuri. For Melbourne.—Mr. U. L. Steeglitz. For Penang.—Mr. Porter, and Mr. A. S. Buncher. For Hongkong.—Mr. A. Esson, Mr. B. Esson, Mr. Gomes and Mr. and Mrs. Brozie. For Yokohama.—Mr. S. J. Mistri. For Shanghai.—Mr. C. B. Kohiar.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickly	R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise	Lt-Comdr Banal	French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 28.

Ahmadi	1640	Hughes		B & P S Co
Ardamount	2248	McDowall		R A Willis
Alavi	2324	Frium-Hill		B & P S N Co
Beme	1899	Taylor		Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd		H A Hassum
Bulimba	1607	Sewell		M M & Co
Clan Forbes	2589	Becket		F M & Co
Caithness	2222	Taylor		W & A G & Co
Frankdale	3100	Kiddi		T M & Co
Fitzclarence	2589	McLannan		
Frankly	3617	Yell		W & A G Co
Hartport	2503	Holman		M M & Co
Islami	1604	Newby		B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank	2092	Kerr		W & A G & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell		M M & Co
Kola	570	Cole	P Gulf	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen		W & A G Co
Lalpoora	2124	Fry		M M & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna		B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.	178	Macoda		Sultan of Musat
Peninsular	3047	Aden		13-16 P & O Co
Oriental	3085	Palmer	Aden	1-5 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter		A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar	2730	Knagg		K Nixon & Co
Umhlali	2143	Richards		R A Willis
Waroonga	1609	Bamber		M M & Co
Warora	2553	Shephard		N F M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed		Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	3-5	F M & Co
C&R Newby Hall	2841	Parkinson	K'chl	2-5	K N & Co
F Canara	3889	Kerr	K'chi	30-4	M M & Co
M Fultala	2701	Allen	Repairing		M M & Co
N Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	29 4	P & O Co
Q Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Jedah	2-5	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cy of Benares	4200	Morrison	K'chi	30-4	K N & Co
3 Senator	3048	Atkinson	Havre	5-5	K Nixon & Co
4 Reichenfels	2834	Poffhart	Hamburg	3-5	Glde & Co
6 Chupra	3954	England	Antwerp	29-4	M M & Co
8 Koerber	4164	Foresti	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
9 Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	2-5	Glade & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	12-5	P & O Co
15 Gorjistan	2900	Scott	Genoa	3-5	M M & Co
16 Kaiser	1718	Holdt	Z'bar	8-5	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Newby Hall s	Packinson	Glasgow, Mar 23
28	Waroonga s	Bamber	Busreh, April 16

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Ben Vrackie s	Findlay	Mormugoa
	Fairport s	Graig	Calcutta
	City of Glasgog s	Greenhorn	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Delhi, Andrews, for Shanghai, &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c., began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
25	Patrician	T A Chandler	Liverpool
	Nairn	E Lassen	Cuddalore
	Kohinur	W C Bird	Chittagong
	Oolobaria	W C Lemarchand	Akyab
	Brazaliana	T H Tamblyn	Bombay
	Bombay	H A Vicary	Berra

DEPARTURES.

26	Khodoung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Ethiopia	A D'Cruz	Chittagong
	Alcana	D Morgan	Colombo
	Lord Kelvin	W F Masser	Madras
	Visigoth	L Rale	Colombo
	Lunka	J C Kirkham	Rangoon
27	Rydal Hall	H S Jones	Bombay
	Drachenfels	F Zitlosen	H'burg & Bremen
	Koranna	J H Beare	Phila and New York
	Barbarigo	A Giacopello	A Ports
	Inverness	G Clarkson	Colombo
	Irismere	J Soebery	Sabang Bay

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 25th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Moldavia, arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Syria, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 26th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Levanzo, from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 25th instant, also this Company's steamer Ischia left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 26th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Levanzo, from Singapore left Penang for Bombay on the 27th instant, also this Co.'s steamer Capri, left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 27th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, left Beira, for Bombay on the 26th instant.

The steamer Umzumbi, of the Natal Direct Line which left Bombay on 16th instant arrived safely at Suez on the 27th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 28th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru, left Singapore for Colombo day before yesterday and the same Co.'s Moyori Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday and Takasaki Maru, left Colombo for Bombay yesterday and is due here on Friday the 1st May and will sail on 8th May.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 28.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—50 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—220 bales cotton, Dewadker and Co ; 15 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 1,000 cwts blood manure, C Mody and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 38 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers, 6003 cwts poppy seed, S. C. Italiana.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—5 bales cottonfly, K Harmukhrai and Co ; 8,035 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 170 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 1,482 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—155 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 210 cwts bone meal, M Jamal, 4,087 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar, 100 cwts cashewnuts, G Madhowji and Co ; 26 cwts guts, A Mayer ; 160 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

Gorjistan s—60 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 26 cwts cashewnuts, J Nurbheram ; 21 cwts guts, A D Meyer ; 406 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferboy ; 52 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, The M B Kaisha ; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 73 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 36½ chests opium, S J David and Co; 57 chests opium, M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—39 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 52 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 137½ chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 6 1/2 chests opium, P B Petit and Co; 35 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 46 chests opium, S J David and Co; 40 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 5 chests opium, V Parekh and Co; 43 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 23 chests opium, A E J Abraham

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—90 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 101 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—163 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	24	26	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	7	4	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	11	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	4	13
G Mahim and Worli	12	7	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	73	63	161
Total plague deaths to date	142,745		
Same date last year	48	52	135

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
16	4

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Death.
*2	1

*Includes one imported case of cholera from Nasik.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

April, 27th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	12	29	4
B	139	124	26
C	35	129	31
D	41	39	9
E	125	141	24
F & G	72	0	0
Total to date	424	462	94
Total rats killed			886

MEMORY
MEANS
MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed ; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mentaloccupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills ; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

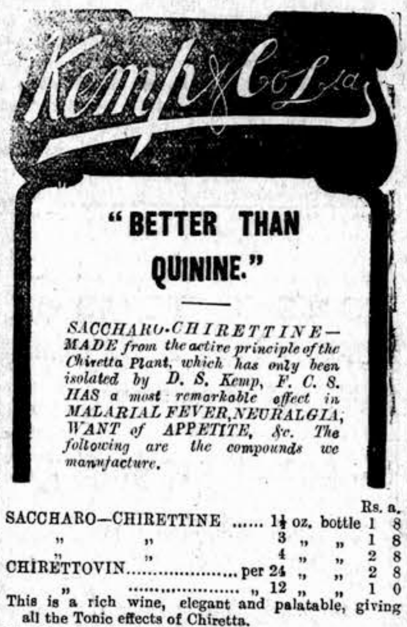
BIRTHS.

BUSHNELL—April 18, at Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs Bushnell, a daughter.

DOUGLASS—April 22, at Coonoor, the wife of W. W. Gerald Douglass, B. E., B. A., Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.



"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

			Rs. a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1½ oz. bottle	1	8
" "	3 " "	1	8
" "	4 " "	2	8
CHIRETTOVIN	per 24 "	2	8
"	" 12 "	1	0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES.—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

		Rs.	a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of 25	0	12
"	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	" " 25	0	12
"	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED	" " 25	0	12
"	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia	" " 25	0	12
"	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED	" " 25	0	12
Better than Ammoniated Quinine—	" " 100	1	12

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-44m., 10-48a. Low water, 4-18m., 4-35a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting, 6 p. m.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Boys' School, 6 p.m.

Musical and Variety Entertainment in aid of the Organ fund of Christ Church, Education Society's School grounds, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematrograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3-1m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 30.—Alcock Ashdown and Co., opposite Victoria Docks, 4-30 p. m. Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p. m. Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 11-29m. 11-28a. Low water 4-54m., 5-20a.

Friday, May 1.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of 17th ultimo, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Orient Theatre, adjourned extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-11a. Low water, 5-28m., 6-2a.

Saturday, May 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall, Waudby Road, 5-25 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-5m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-1m., 6-42a.

Sunday, May 3.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-41m.. 1-30a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-21a.

Monday, May 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h, 2m., High water, 1-16m., 2-9a. Low water 7-7m., 6-0a.

Tuesday, May 5.—Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 1-50m., 2-49a. Low water, 7-41m. 8-42a.

A grain of living Faith small as a mustard seed, is worth a thousand Worlds.

—*Revd. J. Newton.*

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, in the Town Hall to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) "An Account of Kudavak-kalagers," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal will be read by him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Nathu Mulji (50), a Hindu carpenter. About three weeks ago the deceased was laying the floor of a house at Durga Devi, when the roof suddenly gave way and fell on him. He was severely injured, and removed to the hospital where he died on Monday. A verdict of accidented death was recorded.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March	International	J Robert
Overture	Le Pirets D'Amour	Balfe
Polka Song	La Petite Tonkinoise	Christine
Selection	Les Hugnenots	Meyerbeer
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Lilliputian	Brewere
Selection	The Girl from Kays	Ivan Caryl
Two Step	Waldmere	F H Losey

KSHATTRIYA MARATHA SAMAJA.—The prize distribution ceremony of the Kshattriya Maratha Samaja took place last Sunday afternoon at Hira Bag to the successful students of the Samaja in the presence of a large number of gentlemen. The ceremony was opened by a recitation to welcome the guests. The Secretary, Mr. Sadashivrao B. Kadam, read the report containing amongst other things the passing of twelve students in English from 1-7th Standard and 15 in Marathi from 1-6th Standard. Three students were the receipients of scholarships. The President, Mr. James MacDonald, J. P., at the request of Shrimant Sardar Manajirao alias Bhau Saheb Raje Shirke, distributed prizes to the successful students. Mr. Krishnarao S. Kadam proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, and Mr. Trimbakrao G. Khanvalkar having garlanded him, the proceedings terminated.

POLICE COURT.

CHEATING BY A POLICEMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. K. Subnis of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Valabhji Mulji, a constable in the Railway Police, with cheating. Evidence showed that on the 30th December last one Luxmon Mangalji came to Bombay from Ahmedabad on a card pass supplied to men of the Railway Police travelling on duty. He alighted at the Grant Road Station, where he was challenged by a ticket examiner and placed before Mr. R. C. Khan, Deputy Station Master. The accused then represented to the latter that Luxman was a recruit in the Police force. Relying on this representation Mr. Khan allowed Luxman to go. Subsequently it was ascertained that Luxmon was not in the police force. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default, to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING-HOUSE RAIDED.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Astor, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Bhika Chintaman and eleven others with gambling in a common gaming-house at Bhoiwada with cards, dice and money. It appeared from evidence that Inspecter Sullivan, on receiving certain information, obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, raided the gambling-house and arrested all the accused with cards, dice and money. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the second accused to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, the fifth to one month's rigorous imprisonment, the first and the fourth to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, the third to Rs. 50, and the rest to a fine of Rs. 15 each.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate Madhu Rama was charged with house-breaking by night and theft of thirty pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 36, the property of one Harji Meghji. It appeared that on the 26th instant a watchman of one Haribhai Hemraj went into the backlane of his master's godown, when he saw the accused tying some pieces of cloth which were lying there. He arrested the accused and handed him over to the police. The accused had a number of convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, of which one month was to be in solitary confinement.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Hassan, a Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of Rs. 12. It appeared from evidence that one Dada Miya was walking along Nall Bazaar when he felt a jerk at his pocket and on turning round saw the accused running away. He found the money from his pocket missing. He pursued the accused and arrested him and recovered a five-rupee note and two rupees in silver. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying a boy picked the pocket of the complainant and he was arrested on suspicion. The accused had eight previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, of which three months were to be in solitary confinement.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Maganlal Parbhuji, a mendicant, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a watch and chain belonging to one Panalal Krishnaramji. The accused, who was a friend of the complainant's, went to his house some two months ago for treatment, and asked him for the latter's watch and chain on the pretence of buying a similar watch for himself. The accused then pledged the watch with a friend. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Two Americans, giving the names of E. Carl and B. Conture, stowed away on board the P. and O. mail steamer Delhi, at Hongkong, were handed over to the Police when that vessel arrived at Penang on the 9th instant. They state that they found themselves out of money in Hongkong and tried in vain to get an opportunity to work their passage back to the States. They had been in the Philippines, but found the climate there too hot for them. They are both well dressed and are far different in appearance from the beach-combers who adorn our streets. Lieutenant Cator sentenced them to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, at the Marine Court.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE.

A Successful Company.

ON February 28, 1907, the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Ltd., completed its second quinquennium, and the directors have now made public the interesting valuation report sent them by Mr. G. F. Hardy, F.I.A., the consulting actuary. The results of his investigation will certainly add to the good reputation already won by this youthful Bombay life office, and one may with confidence predict that the rapid rate of progress shown during the last few years will now be accelerated. When the first valuation was made by Mr. Hardy, as on February 28, 1902, the balance-sheet showed that the life assurance fund stood at Rs. 2,75,847, the net liability disclosed was Rs. 2, 41,067, and there was a surplus of Rs. 34,780. These totals have now changed to Rs. 13,62,406 (Rs. 15,53,200 less Rs. 1,90,814 for outstanding instalments of annual premiums), Rs. 12,50,484, and Rs. 1,11,922 respectively—movements which tell us how great has been the expansion of the business. A comparison of the two consolidated revenue accounts is even more conclusive on this point. In the first five years the premium, less re-assurances, amounted to Rs. 5,53,556, and interest, etc., produced Rs. 17,590 ; while in the later period the corresponding totals were Rs. 21,10,515 and Rs. 1,33,060. Even more notable has been the growth of the life assurance fund. At the end of February, 1902, an amount of Rs. 2,75,847 had been accumulated, and this was reduced to Rs. 2,54,597 by deducting sundry claims then admitted, but not actually paid. Five years later the life assurance fund had increased to Rs. 15,53,220, there was a reserve fund of Rs. 15,380, and a further sum of Rs. 554 was held as a shareholders' bonus fund.

Mr. Hardy points out that the total sum assured almost exactly trebled during the quinquennium, and probably nobody would have felt surprised had the growth in this respect been found to have been still greater. Anyway, 8,020 policies, assuring a net sum of Rs. 1,24,62,888, were included in the valuation—a number and an amount which proves that the "Empire of India" has obtained a strong hold on the affections of Europeans and natives alike. Nor is the fact one to cause any astonishment. From the very outset the office has ably managed, been under most trying circumstances. Notwithstanding the trouble occasioned by plague, the mortality experience so far has been very favourable, only Rs. 63,500 having had to be found in the first five years and Rs. 3,21,683 in the second period, and a fairly substantial profit has resulted from suspended mortality. Interest over and above the 3-1-2 per cent. assumed for valuation purposes has also been earned. During the recent quinquennium an average rate of 3·98 per cent. was realised on the mean funds, invested and uninvested, leaving practically 1-2 per cent. to the good. For a young company this showing is exceedingly good, because in early days a considerable percentage of a life assurance fund must necessarily be held in the form of unproductive assets. A glance at the consolidated revenue accounts further shows that the expenditure has been moderate, account being taken of the fact that most of the policies valued had been issued during the investigation term.

From the concluding paragraphs of the actuary's report, we gather that the "Empire of India" entered upon its third quinquennium with greatly improved prospects. An alteration made in regard to the valuation of the premiums seems to have added about Rs. 72,000 to the net liability, or reserves, while an undivided balance of Rs. 24,084 was carried forward, in addition to the Rs. 15,380 retained as a reserve fund. Of course, there is room for further improvement, but the recent investigation was clearly of a more searching character than the one made in 1902, and the change was made without affecting rate of bonus declared. The inevitable inference is that on the next occasion it will be possible to still further strengthen the basis of the valuation, or increase the allotments to policy-holders. Rapid progress in either, or both, of these directions, must, however, not be looked for. The premiums charged by the company are, as we have previously pointed out, exceptionally moderate, so far as Indian rates go, and policyholders paying them really obtain a substantial immediate bonus. A fact of this kind is easily overlooked, but it should always be remembered when reference is made to the bonus-paying power of an office founded on the assumption that unnecessarily high premiums have been charged in the past. If a specified premium secures in one office a considerably larger amount of life assurance than it does in another, it goes without saying that, other things being equal, its bonuses will be smaller. In point of fact, the declaration of bonuses by the "Empire of India" was scarcely looked for so early, and the knowledge that an English actuary of the very highest repute has authorised the payment of bonuses for the second time will undoubtedly strengthen the company's position throughout the dependency.—*Insurance Observer.*

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

PARASNATH HILL.

The "Parasnath Hill" question has entered upon a new phase, says the "Pioneer." It will be remembered that in August last year Sir Andrew Fraser visited Parasnath, and addressed a meeting of the Jain community there on the subject of their protests against the grant of leases to build on any part of the Parasnath range of hills. Sir Andrew on that occasion expressed his sympathy with "the desire to maintain the sacredness of the place and the silence which reigns around the objects of your reverence and worship." At the same time he pointed out that he was unable to accept the statement that the whole Parasnath range was equally sacred. "You visit your sacred shrines, you make a tour of them, you have your meditations among them, but there are hills, spurs, plateaux which you have never visited which are distant (some of them miles distant) from your shrines, some which cannot even be seen from any of your religious places. It would be impossible for you to say that the construction of human habitations there would interfere with your worship or meditation, or obtrude the life of the world upon you." Bengal had few health resorts, and the Parasnath range "on the face of it is one of the most suitable places for Indians, if not also for Europeans in Bengal." Obviously if the place were needed as a health resort, the only course, when every other argument had failed, was to prove "Parasnath Hill" quite unsuitable as a sanatarium—for Europeans at least. The Jain community at Calcutta accordingly commissioned two medical gentlemen to go into the question, and the report of these experts has now been published. The conclusion reached is that a sanitarium on Parasnath Hill is an impossibility. The hill's water-supply is deficient; there is risk of malaria and of epidemic disease and there is further an insufficiency of suitable building sites. The inhabitants of the district are "stunted, wasted and anæmic;" they are afflicted wiih "splenic enlargement" and are liable to jaundice; and "Madhuban at the foot of the hill is surrounded by rice fields, ideal breeding grounds for mosquitos." Those who would still persist in seeking health where no health is to be obtained must further be prepared to get no exercise and to endure great heat. Finally the place is inaccessible. "It will take under favourable circumstances at least ten hours to reach the summit, and for the ordinary traveller it may take longer than this. We are informed that the East Indian Railway authorities, can, if need be, run trains to Parasnath in 5 hours, in place of the existing 7 hours' journey; but we should imagine that the station would have to contain many more than 25 bungalows to render it profitable to the Company to stop express trains at the foot of the hill. A journey of this length puts it out of court as a place of week-end resort; it is not worth while going there except for several days, and then the ordinary traveller would choose Darjeeling for preference, as the discomforts of the 20 hours' journey to Darjeeling are not proportionately greater than the 10 hours' journey to Parasnath, and Darjeeling's climatic advantages are so much better." So much for the one Parasnath Hill; the report after all does not appear to dispose of the whole "range."

CALCUTTA MOTORISTS.

The "Empire"—"Festina Lente," who naturally disclaims all sympathy with road-hogs, puts in a very naive plea in another column to-day for motorists in general. He assures us that the hair-breadth escapes which affect the non-motorist so strongly are not escapes at all. They are merely illustrations of the motorist's capacity to control his machine. This is exactly the frame of mind which is responsible for so many mishaps. The motorist knows, or thinks, he can get there before the other person comes up. Very often he is right, but sometimes he is wrong and then there is a smash. When that takes place it is no excuse to say that the motorist has done it before and nothing happened. Legislation is always directed against the exceptional cases. An in the motorist's scheme there are so many exceptions that motoring in Calcutta has now got to the danger point at which the practice roused so much feeling in England five or six years ago. The fact is that motorists imagine that if they keep within the maximum speed of twelve miles an hour nothing can be said to them. But that is, or ought to be a mistake. In a place like Calcutta, a mortorist should be compelled to accommodate himself to the requirements of the ordinary traffic, whose speed is something very far short of 12 miles an hour. There is something in "Festina Lente's" criticisms of the bad driving of Indian and other whips, but the shocking character of the recent crop of accidents is that they have not been collisions, but cases in which pedestrians have been run down. As we said yesterday we should be sorry to condemn the whole body of motorists, but there are undoubtedly several individual scorchers in Calcutta, who ought to be in jail for reckless driving, if only in order to prevent them from being tried some day for culpable homicide.

EDUCATION IN MALAYA.

The "Penang Gazette."—The great success of the Kuala Kangsar Residential School under Mr. Hargreaves raises a question as to the future of the young Malays who are now being educated there. One or two have given unmistakable signs of the possession of considerable ability, and although as a general rule opposed to the westernising of the Asiatic, we think that they might very properly be afforded a chance to pursue their studies further in Europe and to qualify for posts in the Civil Service of the Federated Malay States. It should always be the object of the British authorities in dealing with Native States to endeavour to govern the country through the Native Chiefs, and not by direct European administration. Two of the boys at Kuala Kangsar are close relatives of the Sultan of Perak and the Government, having started them on the path of education on European lines, is morally bound to find some suitable outlet for the energies and ambitions which it has awakened. Many of the other boys would make really good Settlement Officers, and would probably be content to begin on a lower scale of salaries than is now paid to Europeans in similar positions, while yet others might be trained as surveyors, of whom there is a great dearth in the Native States. Certainly the Malays will expect the British authorities, who started the school, to assist to provide employment for those who pass out of it with credit and success.

ILLITERATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The "Straits Times."—Some idea of the educational equipment and average intelligence of the peoples of Europe may be obtained from the army statistics. Unfortunately, we have been unable to obtain information regarding the armies of Great Britain and the United States, both of which ought to rank high, but from a German publication we learn that of all the European nations Germany has the lowest percentage of illiterates. These statistics are obtained under the conscription system. In 1900, seven out of every 10,000 recruits in Germany were found to be illiterate. but last year this low figure was reduced to three and a-half, and it is anticipated that in another ten years there will be no illiterates to record. Sweden comes second with eight per 10,000, Switzerland third with 18 and Denmark with 20. It is maintained by one writer that these figures proved that the group of four nations mentioned above provides the best facilities for acquiring an elementary education; but neither Americans nor Englishmen are likely to admit that their countries are backward in this respect. We must confess to surprise on finding that the Netherlands come fifth with 230 analphabets in every 10,000 recruits, and still more to learn that France, though second of the larger nations, has as many as 430 illiterates in every 10,000 young men drawn for the army. As 2,380 out of 10,000 Austro-Hungarian recruits can neither read nor write, we must conclude that over one-fourth of the male population of the Dual Empire are illiterate and the proportion may be assumed to be larger still for the female portion of the the population. Austria's own official statistics show that, in 1880, out of a population of 22,144,244, no less than 9,858,364 could neither read nor write, while 1,345,781 could read only. In 1900, out of a population of 26,150,708, there were 9,303,955 unable to read or write and 778,782 who could read only. The state of affairs in Hungary was worse. In 1880, when the population numbered 15,642,102, there were 9,341,355 who could neither read nor write and 911,557 who could read only; in 1900, with a population 19,122,340. there were 9,131,376 who could neither read nor write and 507,034 who could read only. "It is sad to reflect," says the writer we have quoted" that the other ally of Germany, namely, Italy, stands also so low in elementary education. Italy can boast of a civilisation still older than that of France. In fact, it was the seat of refined culture when the ancestors of Germans lived like savages in their forests." Nearly one-third of Italy's recruits can neither read nor write—or 3,290 in every 10,000, and Russia outstrips all the other nations with 6,000 in every 10,000 recruits. It will be seen from these statistics that there is ample scope for the schoolmaster in Europe, and we think we may venture to say that difficult as their language appears to the European eye, neither the Chinese nor the Japanese are so backward in elementary education as some of the European Powers which claim to be "Great." We think it is fair to assume that the development of national progress is due largely to the educational factor, and the Germans have warrant for believing that the advance of their nation over other Continental nations is accounted for by the better equipment of her people with elementary knowledge.—"Straits Times," April 14.

GUNS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The "Pioneer":—The traffic in arms between the ports of the Persian Gulf and Western Afghanistan may not seem very reprehensible to Afghan officials, but the Amir of Kabul would be well-advised to aid the British authorities in checking it. There is a great danger to the Afghan Government and especially to the local administration of distant provinces, in the indiscriminate arming of the wilder elements of the population. Already the more turbulent tribesmen in the Helmand districts, for example, are better armed than the retinues of the local Governors, and the latter will soon be powerless to check robberies, raids, smuggling, etc., or even to enforce the collection of revenue. The preventive measures which the Government of India are taking are as much in the Amir's interest as their own. His Majesty might study the recent history of the southern districts of the Arabian peninsula. There, the Arabs of Yemen have been supplied with rifles and ammunition smuggled across the Red Sea from Djiboutil and other ports, the local Turkish authorities having tolerated this illicit trade until it had assumed dangerous proportions. When at last they tried to stop the traffic it was too late: the Arabs had by that time been so well armed that they were able to hold their own against the Sultan's troops. The Turkish regular soldiers would have had an easy task in the fighting of the last four or five years if there had been no smuggling of arms. As it was they had heavy losses on many occasions and the Yemen even now is not completely pacified. Any Oriental Government which countenances "gun-running" is certain to suffer in the end, for the possession of arms on the part of tribesmen never under proper control results inevitably in lawlessness and bloodshed.

THE INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

The "Englishman":—A singularly misleading paragraph, writes a correspondent, appears in the "Pioneer" designed to allay the feeling of irritation which undoubtedly exists amongst graduates from the home Staff College, owing to the preferential treatment given to graduates from the Indian Staff College. The home people say that the Indian Staff College was started in the intrepid slapdash style which at present typifies military administration in India: that at the time there being none, or at any rate very few fully prepared officers, the first entrance examination was of the most perfunctory nature, and that every bye way and high way had to be swept to fill up the College. That the very large majority of these officers would not have had at the time the remotest chance of getting into the Home Staff College; a good few being acthal failures for admission to that institution. Yet when two years later, this hastily raised class passed out of the Indian Staff College, they were all immediately given Staff appointments; to the exclusion not only of their contemporaries from the home College, but also in suppression of many fully qualified home Staff College men who had been waiting for several years for a Staff vacancy. To call this equal treatment is, of course, absurd, and is so considered by the Army. The "Pioneer" entirely misses the mark by announcing that out of "140 graduates of Camberley (the home Staff College), 112 are employed as General Officers, Staff Officers, Commandants or Second-in-Command." No one for a moment doubts this; but the question is not how many officers are employed as General Officers, Commandants or Seconds-in-Command; appointments which have no connection whatever with the Staff College; but the comparative treatment meted out during the past two years in the bestowal of genuine Staff appointments, to graduates of the two establishments.

Mr. Thomas Cribb, Telegraph Master for the last 10 years at Diamond Island, has died in the Bassein General Hospital. Deceased was about to retire on a well-earned pension, having early reached his 55th year. The news of the death of his son, in India, gave him a great shock

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY CLARKE'S WORK GUILD.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Guild exists not for the benefit of this or that community. Its operations are catholic in the help which they extend to various institutions,—the lion's share of the contributions going to Sir J. J.'s Hospital and other kindred institutions. The Guild not only wants sinews of war, but energetic workers for the make up of garments. It found one such indefatigable worker in Mrs. Metaxa who contributed to the year's work by cutting out no fewer than 1,000 garments. The services rendered by Miss E. A. Reed were as valuable, and they have now been handed over to Mrs. Hall, the present Hon. Secretary, who takes as keen and sincere interest in her work as did her predecessors. The example of Mr. G. N. Wadia, who presented to the Guild two parcels of cloth, may be copied by other mill-owners. They are the largest employers of labour in the city, and the contributions from the Guild must reach the workmen and their families through the Hospitals.

END OF THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

The "Parsi":—The Telegraph strike was settled last Sunday after nearly a fortnight's dislocation of traffic. On the whole the strikers have the advantage in the struggle, since, although they lost eleven days' pay and had to sign an apology before resuming work, the object of the strike, namely the reinstatement of the 10 per cent. of the staff who had been dismissed, was fully accomplished. On the whole, the action of the telegraph officials fully justifies Mr. Newland's strictures on the whole department. The operators and the peons showed a gross unadaptability and a mulish objection to doing what they were told, while the higher officials exhibited an incredible maladroitness in introducing reforms and an irritating inconsiderateness towards the men they expected to carry them out. Above all, the Director-General treated his important duties so frivolously that he quite unlawfully dispensed with ten per cent. of an insufficient staff, entirely careless of what was to become of the public service. It is said that bales of urgent telegrams arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon by post, but nothing is said of any refunding of the two rupees paid on each of them. The public have been made to pay pretty heavily for the mismanagement of the Department not only in the inconvenience which the interruption of the service caused to business, but in actual cash, the department having apparently accepted money under false pretences.

THE ALLAHABAD CONVENTION.

The "Indu Prakash":—We propose on an early day to give a rough idea of the constitution adopted for the Congress by the Convention Committee at Allahabad, and show how its provisions are not only morally justified but such as every well-wisher of the country, whether sober and considerate or precipitate and idealist, should find it possible to accept in good grace for the cause of the country, the cause dearest to us all. The "Hindu" of Madras has already taken this view. Meanwhile we intend to emphatically condemn the false account that has appeared in the extremistic journals and even in some, that should have shown greater loyalty to the Convention, having accepted its basal principles. There is one telegram going the round of these papers, each claiming it, as "from our own correspondent," whilst the identity of the words shows that it originated from some one single individual, basing his message on hearsays. We decline to believe that any one present at the Convention debate could have prostituted truth in the manner done in this telegram, of which the Bengal origin is patent, judging from the grandiloquent phraseology. We do not wish to wrangle but would content ourselves only with exposing the falsehoods contained in the said telegram. Firstly, we are in a position to absolutely contradict the statement that "there was a strenuous fight" as regards the substitution of the words "objects" for "creed" and elimination of the word "goal." The proceedings commenced with a preliminary debate as to whether it was competent for the Committee to change the wording of the "creed" signed at Surat, and the President Dr. Ghosh ruled that in the constitution the wording may be changed, but that its provisions must conform to the "creed" signed.

The "Gujerati."—The Committee appointed by the Surat Convention has at last met and finished the task entrusted to it. The Committee had been asked in distinct and emphatic terms to draw up a constitution for the Congress on the lines of the Convention creed and determine the next place of holding the Congress. Its functions were, therefore, clear and definite, and it was not competent to entertain irrelevant proposals or schemes, however desirable or important they might be in themselves. When Mr. Bodas addressed to the Honorary Secretaries of the Convention Committee a letter in the name of the Congress Constitution Committee, he does not seem to have been aware of the precise terms of the mandate that the Convention had issued to the Committee appointed by it. The letter is signed by Mr. Bodas "for self and co-secretary of the Congress Constitution Committee." But it is not stated that his Committee had discussed the proposals contained in his letter and authorised him to lay them before the Convention Committee. If that had been done, perhaps some member of his Committee would have been able to point out that the Convention Committee was to meet for a specific purpose in accordance with a specific mandate and that his colleagues who were so loud in their protests against the so-called invalidity of Dr. Ghose's election to the Presidentship of the Congress and the other imaginary illegalities which were said to have occurred at the Surat Congress could not consistently ask the Convention Committee to entertain proposals which it had no jurisdiction to entertain or decide upon. It may be that the Extremists are "now" intensely anxious to hold a united Congress after breaking it up. But that is no reason why the Convention Committee should have deviated from the specific functions assigned to it by the Surat Convention and meddled in matters which it was not competent to decide upon in contravention of the fundamental principles which the Convention solemnly accepted but which the Extremists do not agree to.

We have been in grave doubts, says *The Westminster Gazette*, for some time past, as to the light in which we should regard the Bench of Bishops. Our faith in them waned over the Education Bill. The Licensing Bill has done something to rehabilitate them. But they go down again greatly in our estimation as the result of the Rev. G. E Farren's grave charge, made in the course of a lecture at Ealing. "The writing of any fourth-standard elementary schoolboy", he declared, "would put English bishops to shame." The only shred of consolation that he could give to his horrified audience was that "American bishops are wiser—they use typewriters." But this, after all, only suggests that they are more artful than their English confreres—not less depraved. The whole melancholy business seems to have brought Disestablishment appreciably nearer.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

In view of the declining prospects of our yarn trade with China, a suggestion was made in the July (1907) number of the "Indian Textile Journal" in the following words:—"Let them (the mill-agents) either themselves or through the Millowners' Association send out a committee of three expert and proficient spinners and weavers—by no means busybodies or mere relatives of the mill-agents—to China to the North and to the South, and to Japan to learn and to study the textures required by the Chinese consumers, and the methods of our rival, and the point where and how he has the advantage."

It is gratifying to note that at the last meeting of the Millowners' Association, Mr. B. D. Petit voiced the same suggestion and impressed on his colleagues the desirability of such a step.

THE CHINA TRADE.

The population of China is larger than that of India, and a Chinaman requires nearly twice as much cloth as is required to clothe an average Indian, owing to severe climatic conditions, or in other words, for every single lb. of cloth used in India, China uses 2 1-3 lbs.; and of that 2 1-3lbs. the Indian yarn forms less than a quarter share. Is it not then possible for the Bombay mills to retain that share and spin such yarns at prices which will give them a firm footing in the yarn trade of that country! The millowners should not mind what they have learnt by mere vague reports, but should at once send out an observant, staid traveller with sufficient knowledge of spinning and weaving, and well fortified with introductory letters to the British embassies in China and Japan, and through them learn anew the actual requirements of China as though China was a new field of venture for the yarn trade.

Japan can never enjoy the monopoly of the supply of yarn and cloth to China for many considerations, and as to her proximity to China, let it not be forgotten that India via Bhamo is just as near to China, and can directly trade with the three very fertile provinces of South China.

Let the Indian mills develop the home trade by all means, and let them also acquire a share in the continental markets, yet at the same time millowners should not let slip, or discard, the very wide market in China, that has been captured after much sacrifice and waiting. Let it be remembered that it is not a very fine texture that China requires, and that the bulk of the cloth could be easily supplied from the manufacture of our indigenous cotton; on the other hand every other country has the disadvantage of importing that particular sort of cotton to turn out a similar piece of cloth. If our supply of yarn suffers, let us replace it by cloth, if only we mean to hold the China trade, and do amends, in earnest, for past neglect.

THE HOME TRADE.

"The Indian mills have an advantage over those of Lancashire, in that the raw material is produced at Home, so that freights, commissions, and other charges are much diminished. But they have to pay more for machinery and stores, interest on capital is higher, fuel is dearer and skilled labour is scarce. 'Moreover the Directors often lack technical and commercial experience with the result that business is sometimes ill organised.'" An English paper, some months ago, had the above announcement for its readers, while writing on the spinning industry of this country. There is one thing that no mill-agent in Bombay can ignore, viz., in years of depression and in times of adversity there have been certain mills that have uniformly shown good results, despite unfavourable conditions. Our mill industry had a good start, there were long years of prosperity before the depression came, and the weakness of our mills is constitutional and not of competition or over expansion.

The following figures from the commercial supplement of the London "Times" show our expansion in the past 21 years:

Years.	No. of Mills.	Invested Capital.	Spindles.	Looms.
1885-86	89	Rs. 8,15,48,750	21,98,545	16,548
1895-96	148	„ 12,41,40,210	38,52,611	37,278
1905-06	204	„ 15,59,66,710	52,93,834	52,281
1906-07	210	„ 17 crores.	55,44,624	59,467

Lancashire added 10 million spindles to her industry in the short space of seven years between 1900 and 1907, whereas India's expansion of the spinning industry came to 3 1/4 million spindles in 21 years.

Of the total annual imports of India, 38 per cent. consist of imported cotton goods. Of our total cotton cultivation (covering some 22 million acres of land) over 40 per cent. is exported to foreign countries. Approximately for every 200 lbs. of yarn of No. 1's to 30's count spun at our mills, there are 30 lbs. of counts 30's to 40's spun and only 7 lbs. of over 40's count are spun on an average. Now, in the year 1906-07 the production of the Indian mills of counts over No. 25's and up to No. 42's was 49 million lbs., whereas in that year 32 million lbs. of thread over No. 25's were imported from foreign countries. With this home spun and imported yarn our weaving mills produced in that year 159 million pounds equal to some 682 million yards of cloth, and that cloth (made partly of imported yarn) constituted no further than a fourth of the total imports of foreign cloth into India.

The excise duty levied by our "stepmotherly" Government came to Rs. 27,15,000, whereas that on the imported cotton goods amounted to Rs. 1,32,90,000. How much cloth then we really are importing year after year!

Are these not figures to convince that the Indian mill industry is capable of a great and much needed expansion and that in able, honest and judicious hands the mills ought to bring a good and safe return to the investor. And as three-fourths of the total number of spindles and four-fifths of the total looms are running in the Bombay Presidency, the prosperity of Bombay and of the Western Presidency of the Indian empire is linked ever so closely with the condition of the Bombay mills. The employment the industry gives, the agricultural area that it sustains, the English imports of machinery and other stores and coal that it feeds on, the revenue that it pours into the Government treasury, the trade that it builds up are the many phases of the industry. And in this broad light its state of existence should be looked into, by the captains of the cotton industry, by the public and by the Government. Even the jute industry of Calcutta stands second in importance to the cotton industry, as only about 7 crores of rupees are invested in it against 17 crores in the spinning mills, and the other requirements, revenues and necessities of the jute industry do not bulk as largely and significantly as in the case of cotton spinnings.

THE CONTINENTAL TRADE.

Apart from the China trade and home expansion India can supply yarn cheap to Persia, Arabia, East Africa, Turkey and Europe. The Levant and Turkey took nearly 35,000 bales of Indian yarn in the past year. In the state of the industry the continental demand was a providential help, and it ought to be a matter of great regret that it does not seem possible for the Bombay mills to hold that trade longer. The creating and cessation of that demand has a greater significance than its mere commercial phase. That the Bombay mill yarn was found wanting in merit at a very critical moment, throws great discredit on the industry. Beyond the mere mention of disappointment the millowners of Bombay assembled at their last meeting, did not propose any definite plans to face the situation. It is time that a concerted action be taken to alter the conditions and earn a reputation, particularly, when there are a few mills that have been in good inquiry on the Continent for many years past. Why should a thing be good for a few alone and not for many, under such circumstances! What is the fault? Where lies it? Is it irremediable? Cannot a report be applied for from the Continental weavers in respect of the shortcomings of the Indian thread that passed through their hands? The question needs to be looked into commercially and economically, and here again an accredited agent of the millowners might visit the Continent with samples and orders, and try whatever can be done to push the Indian yarn in foreign countries. As mentioned above, whatever attempts are made towards the betterment and expansion of the mill industry will prove the means of bettering India's industrial conditions.

INDIAN COTTON.

During the past 10 years Europe has been steadily diminishing the off-take of Indian cotton. But as a market was found in Japan, it was nobody's concern to look straight into the position and inquire why? Owing to the dearness of American cotton the experiment of using Indian yarn was tried in Europe, last year. The results were not satisfactory owing to some glaring faults of the Indian yarn (the same faults that the China trade now resents in the Indian yarn, when a rival is capable of supplying "good material." Hitherto China tolerated the Indian yarn for want of a better) which are quite patent to our millowners. The conclusion that can be safely arrived at, seems, that the European weaver wants just such a thread as can be spun out of our indigenous cotton, along with other threads from high-stapled cotton. The bulk of the cotton required by European spinnings has necessarily to be imported. India grows very near a third of the entire output of cotton, and, as such, stands second in importance after the United States. With fields of cotton at our very doors, why should not our mill industry be in a position to supplement the requirements of Europe and England in such yarns (Nos. 14's to 24's) as can be manufactured with cheap labour!

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Production.	Bales.	Consumption.	Bales.
American	1,30,00,000	Great Britain	39,00,000
Indian	45,00,000	Continent	54,00,000
Other countries: Egypt, Brazil, West Indies, &c., except China	10,00,000	U. S. A.	49,00,000
		India	15,00,000
		Other countries and surplus	28,00,000
Total	1,85,00,000	Total	1,85,00,000

Of the 39 lakh bales cotton required by England, America supplies 31 lakhs, India just over a lakh, and Egyptian and other varieties complete that figure. But the Continent consumes 54 lakh bales, and India's share of that supply was substantial time ago, and if that share of the raw material could even partly be supplied by our spun yarn should not the Bombay mills covet and take that mite!—"Indian Textile Journal."

THE BEAUTIFYING OF PARIS.

We suspect the present prefect of the Seine Department, M. de Selves, to aspire after the laurels and the historic fame of a second Hausmann. At least such a suspicion is suggested by his grand plan of systematically beautifying Paris, if the Municipal authorities grant the necessary expenditure, not less than twenty million pounds sterling. According to M. de Selves, Paris, deserves its reputation of being a beautiful City only in some limited districts of its wide area. Outside of them there are large wards of the City that are a shame to any well organised municipality. They are not often visited by the sight-seer who spends a short holiday in Paris, but in ugliness and monotony these parts of the City are much worse than the workmen's quarters of Vienna or Berlin. M. de Selves points to the miserable buildings in which public municipal institutions such as the Mairies and the Schools are domiciled. He thinks of erecting monumental edifices for them. By pulling down a number of blocks he proposes to give open squares and even parks to the densely populated parts of Paris. At the outskirts he wishes to imitate the open air school system lately introduced in Charlottenburg and some parts of the Rhenish-Westphalian mining district. By laying much stress on the hygienic aspect of the problem he hopes to persuade the authorities to grant the money for his new thoroughfares, squares and public buildings.

SUCCESSION TO THE NETHERLANDS' THRONE.

A Correspondent writes from the Hague: The discussions about the Dutch law of succession to the throne have gradually developed a phantastic character. The origin of the whole discussion was the proposed revision of the Constitution announced by the now defunct Cabinet. For the Bill provided that not only the Sovereign but also forty members of the Chamber were entited to move for a change in the present system of succession to the throne. There was much talk that not the Queen, but the Cabinet favoured the idea of providing the necessary legislative handle for a plan to substitute, in case of a premature death of the Queen without issue, Prince Henry XXXIII of Reuss to his elder brother Prince Henry XXXII who according to the House Laws of European reigning families would be the heir presumptive. The new Ministry, however, is entirely opposed to such calculations upon a distant future. The Draft of a Constitutional Reform has been entirely withdrawn. Among the people there is also little sympathy for a change of the Law of Succession. In the first place the hope is nourished that the young Queen will present the country with a much desired heir apparent. It is rumoured that the forthcoming visit of the Royal couple to Dresden where the Queen already once before consulted a medical authority has something to do with the dropping of the whole plan of revising the Constitution.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday at the office of the Trust.

The Board recorded a Government notification in the General Department, appointing Mr. E. M. Proes to be a Trustee, vice Mr. J. S. Brown, resigned.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that the attention of the Chairman be called to the absence of any special recreation ground for the leases of the Colaba Reclamation and that he be asked to report as to the feasibility of supplying the same.

The motion was agreed to.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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That painful irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE,
and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, outbreaks in the skin, piles, &c. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bedroom, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle.

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A special and valuable First Aid Book has been prepared by us, and we will send it free of charge to all who write for it, sending name and address. A postcard will do. All applications for this interesting free book to

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MALT VINEGAR.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 Annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles PERZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUSA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SPORTING NEWS.

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HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

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Another two matches in the first round in the above tournament were played yesterday afternoon, and the first of these, between the Fourteenth Hussars and the International Hockey Club, played on the Marine Lines Maidan, resulted in a win for the military team by six goals to two. The Hussars come from Bangalore and this is the first occasion they have entered for this tournament, while the International Hockey Club is a local organization comprising players of several communities, as their names imply. The play to-day was very exciting and was watched by a large number of spectators with keen interest. During the first half, both the teams played a fast game, particularly the local eleven, but the Hussars, whose right wing was very strong, notched one goal. 'Offsides' and 'sticks' were profusely given in this half, specially against the Hussars. During the second half, the play was even faster, the left forward of the Internationals, Govind, particularly distinguishing himself by his quickness and dash and he was responsible for the two goals which his side scored. The Hussars, who provided plenty of work for the International backs, had many a good shot of theirs at the flags, saved by Oomerkhan, but Baker, however, had a successful goal to equalize.

The match which thus resulted in a draw was continued for an extra ten minutes and the bigger build of the Hussars told on their adversaries, whose play betrayed exhaustion. The light now was a bit hazy, but the Hussars mainly through their forwards scored four goals in quick succession, the Internationals having no opening whatever. Though defeated, the play of the International team was very much appreciated, and with more practice, the Club is bound to do well in future.

Soon after start, the Internationals, who were defending the cross goal, set the ball rolling but Hussars pulled it away and shortly the ball went out near the mid-line. Up and down play followed and two free hits were allowed against the Hussars. Internationals gaining possession of ball, pressed but Maguire relieved. After a visit to the opposite flags, ball was worked back, but the Hussars' backs were on the alert and the invaders were driven away. Play, after this, was confined on the Internationals' ground and Clarke's hit at flags went wide; then from a corner Powell hit in and Hallard cleared but the shot passed over the barrier. A scrimmage near the same flags now ensued and Govind saved a dangerous position. The ball continued on the International ground and through a weak left, the Hussars missed several easy chances of scoring. During this period, the Internationals occasionally broke away with the ball but their attacks were always repulsed by the Hussars' backs, though several penalties were given against the latter. When ball was with the left wing of the Hussars, Baloo, the opposing forward, clearing beautifully put in a good run, but ball went out near the corner. The Hussars immediately retaliated, and Powell while clearing fell, but Clare took the ball up and centered it to Hallard whose shot the goal-keeper saved. Shortly a corner was given against the Internationals and again Powell hit in and Hallard cleared and as Oomerkhan was saving Baker headed it in between the flags. Scattered play now took place and both flags were attacked in turn till from midfield Govind took it up in a splendid run but, being unsupported, was driven back. International forwards followed this up with another run and the Hussars' backs in trying to save missed the ball, but Williams was ready to hit back. At half time the score was :—

Fourteenth Hussars .... 1 Goal.
International Hockey Club ... Nil.

On change of sides, a few seconds' give and take play took place in midfield, then Clubwalla cleared and Govind successfully passing through the Hussars' defence had a shot at the flags, but Williams saved. Ball was now on the other end and a corner against the Internationals could not be utilized to any advantage and the ball was sent back to the centre, whence Govind taking it up, put in another of his dashing runs and as the Hussars' goal-keeper was coming to the front to save, the former sent ball between the Hussars' flags. Hussars now returned the attack but were driven out, and International halves by skilful clearing centered ball to Govind but Bartlett relieved. Returning again, Baloo centered ball to Govind and again the Hussars' goal-keeper had left his place to save, and Govind on the look out dodged past him and hit goal amidst cheers. The Hussars were not slow to avenge, and a few seconds later Baker equalized the score. Very even play followed, both sides playing for all their worth and their respective flags visited by turns, and the sort of play continued near the very end when a corner against the International having failed to produce any score, they securing the ball, and Govind put in a fine run and had he been well-backed, the winning goal would have been scored, specially as Williams had again come to the front. Govind had another run but was repulsed and when the Referee's whistle sounded, ball was on International ground, the match resulting in a draw.

Score :—

Fourteenth Hussars............2 Goals.
International Hockey Club...2 Goals.

By mutual consent, the play was continued for an extra ten minutes. The light was now dim and at the very commencement the Internationals showed signs of weakening through exhaustion. The Hussars, who were men of good physique, had it all their own way though their forward and their backs and goal-keeper had an idle time. Hallard scored one goal in the first five minutes and added two more during the remaining time, Clare adding an additional one, thus totalling half a dozen at call of time. Score :—

Fourteenth Hussars—6 goals.
International Hockey Club—2 goals.

TEAMS.

FOURTEENTH HUSSARS.

Goal. Williams.
Backs. Maguire, Bartlett.
Half-backs. Russell, Smith, Sherman.
Forwards. Powell, Clare, Hallard (Capt.), Baker, Rickards.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY CLUB.

Goal. Oomerkhan.
Backs. Edington, Ramji.
Half-backs. Clubwalla (Capt.), Ghasswalla, Doctor.
Forwards. Baloo, Wilson, Khan, Moses, Govind.
Referees. Ward and Weyman.

ST. XAVIER'S AND ELPHISTONE HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS.

A contest of quite a different nature was witnessed on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the above teams. It has been already remarked in these pages on a past occasion that the Xavierians have made a vast improvement in their play this year, and yesterday they provided an exceptionally good exhibition of Hockey, gaining a complete walk-over on the Elphinstone High School Old Boys. The latter team has been only got up this season and betrayed great want of proper practice and training, but they however contain some very capable players who, with better support, would have given a good account of themselves.

The play during the first half was fairly even, the Old Boys' backs and goal-keeper having a very busy time, but neither sides had any score.

During the second half, the Xavierians had it all their own way and their admirable combination secured them four goals, and their score would have been larger had M. Sanzjiri and Panthaky, two of the Old Boys' halves, and Telang their left back been a little slack. For the Xavier's, Nelson (centre forward), D'Souza (left forward), Hildreth (centre half) and Kamat (left back) played splendidly and were chiefly responsible for the success of their side.

Score :—

St. Xavier's College......................4 goals.
Elphinstone High School O.Boys....... nil.

This afternoon, the Poona Gymkhana will meet the Elphinstone College on the Marine Lines Maidan.

The Northampton Regiment will play the Friend's Union on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

The drawn match between the R. I. M. Dockyard and the Mahomedan Hockey Club will be replayed this afternoon on the Elphinstone College ground.

Murree Brewery Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, April 28.

The final tie of the Murree Brewery Divisional Hockey Cup was replayed to-day between No. 5 Mountain Battery and 29th Field Battery from Karachi, and was won by the former team by 2 goals to 1. No. 5 scored early in the game and put in the extra goal near call of time.

General Clements presented the cup and medals to the winning team.

The entries this year for the Cup have constituted a record, and three Artillery teams reached the semi-final stage. The General complimented the competitors on the excellent sportsmanlike spirit displayed throughout the contests.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

◆

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next.

A Class Handicap.
B Class Handicap.
C Class Handicap.
D Class and Ships Boats Handicap.

Courses and times of Start will be notified later.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Interrupted.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 28th April 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	27	6	0 p. m.	5	45
Teheran ...	28	2	5 p. m.	0	55
Suez	28	2	0 p. m.	0	51

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. (23-4-08).

During interruption Cable Cadiz Teneriffe telegrams for Brazil Argentine Paraguay and Uruguay directed by that route will be forwarded via Brest Dakar without alteration of charges. (23-4-08).

All Burma wires interrupted. (24-4-08).

Two Burma wires right but working imperfect. Deferred traffic liable much delay.

The San Francisco correspondent of the "Evening Standard" wrote on the 23rd March:—Britishers at San Francisco for the last twelve months have patiently borne expressions of anti-British feeling from Americans, and it has remained for the vigorous and popular new British Consul-General, Mr. W. R. Hearn, to resent the bitter animosity apparent in the city against anyone or anything British. The anti-British agitation was inaugurated by the "yellow" journals of San Francisco, which are a veritable disgrace to modern journalism. Almost every day John Bull is ridiculed, and Britishers are reviled as lacking a sense of real humour. The Press influence has become so strong that it is now next to impossible for an Englishman to secure a position, unless he has learned the American lingo and the choice "I guess" and "You bet." At an 'al fresco' fruit banquet given by the commission merchants of San Francisco, Mr. Hearn refused to make room for a number of Federal officers at the banquet table, and voiced his refusal to do so in language not very complimentary to the uniform they were wearing. When asked to move up and make room at the table, Mr. Hearn retorted:—"I am the British Consul-General. I have been invited to this function, and I do not propose to be moved for the whole American Army."

MORE !
Round goes the plate again at tea-time, and that quickly, when you make your scones and little tea cakes with "Paisley Flour" and serve them fresh from the oven.
So sweet to the taste.
So fragrant and light,
So wholesome and digestible,
So easy to make.
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
The Sure Raising Powder
Made by Brown & Polson.

THE UPKEEP OF GENTILITY.

◆

It is not so much the simpler life we need to live to-day as a saner one ; and what, with many of us, fights more against the sane life than the upkeep of gentility ? The Shabby-genteel folk have long been butts for the small wit ; but, rightly viewed, they may not be so pathetic or so absurd as the smart genteel ones. They are only superficially absurd ; the others are absurd to the core—a laughing-stock, if we could see through them to their very souls. The shabby-genteel darn with wise care the threadbare stockings of life. Mrs. Amos Barton was one of them, and George Eliot drew no character more unfit for laughter. The shabby-genteel man has been ill-named. He is merely the upkeeper of decency, of appearance, so far as appearance is seemly and fit. He does not barter away the comfort of the present and the safety of his future just to feel or seem in the swim of life. He is not the likelier to go to the workhouse in his old age because now he darns his old stockings and brushes up with anxious care the silk of his worn tall hat. What leads to the workhouse, or to wretched discomfort or dependence in old age, is the buying of new stockings, silk with clocks on them, and a new thirty-shilling Lincoln and Bennett ere the old one has seen a season's service.

Being an upkeeper of gentility, because environment is too strong for you, as for countless others who quite see the folly of it, you have a tailor in Savile-row. From time to time, the necessitty of a new dress suit has to be faced. With care—though the soul of a tailor will revolt against the notion—a dress suit can be made to last several years. Your trousers growing shiny, you went to order a new pair, carrying the waistcoat as a guide to the cloth. But when the tailor saw the waistcoat he said that no cloth of the kind was made now. "Why," said he with a whimsical look ; "We must have made this for you some years ago!" You longed to tell him it was nearly ten, but dared not.

You do not merit, then, the workhouse and a dependent old age through large expenditure of money—which is expenditure of strength and work—on dress suits. But when you think of the hardmade pence and pounds which towards the upkeep of gentility you have laid out on other unnecessities of life, you are not quite so happy. Say you are not genteel in this one thing—how about the many others? You begin, thank to strenuous daily endeavour, to accumulate and invest a little money, you feel at once you are getting on. You must be more genteel, more in the swim. You will, at this rate, soon be making a thousand a year ; how about a carriage or a motor? How about your club ? You must go west of the Haymarket ; and, truth to tell, there are places in Piccadilly itself that as addresses are fatal, socially. You must rise above hotel-clubs and caravansaries—save they be caravansaries of men who dress for dinner every night and have no occupation, if it is not one that brings them in some thousands a year. Forty or fifty pounds entrance fee and ten guineas a year must in future be your cost in clubs, instead of, as heretofore, no entrance-fee and five guineas a year. In a few years this additional club item in the long bill of gentility will represent three figures ; and—think of it ! with that hundred pounds or so to hand in old age, a man need not—could we but live the saner life—be in great (certainly far from instant) risk of the "house" ; indeed, he need scarcely cease all at once to be "a gentleman." This particular folly among the many encouraged in England under modern conditions applies to the classes, not the masses.

The unkeep of gentility is a distinct species of the wide-spread disease of unthrift afflicting noticeably those public school and University people who have to fight their way in life ; men and women—for their womankind is afflicted, and suffer by it equally, of course, with themselves—who depend in the waxing years of life solely on their own output, and must depend in the waning years to come on the use, they put their brain and hand to in the vigour of life. Not that these public schools and University people are the only ones who pay a high rate to-day for gentility. There is a host of others, coming chiefly under Schedule D of the income-tax, who through the tyranny of environment and fashion must at all costs be genteel when the sun shines, heedless of the time coming when it may not shine at all. It is hard to say how large this class is, but it must now be many thousands, all told, men and their families, and what is so pitiable, it contains much of the best brain and character of England.

There is such a thing as display for professional purposes—the struggling doctor's carriage, the struggling clerk's top hat, for instance. This is a different matter. It is "business," and as such seems to have some merit about it. It comes under the head of advertising expenses. Whatever may be thought of professional display as a national habit, unreasonable though it may be, the man who neglects it is a downright fool. Without it, he is not armed cap-a-pie in the battle for success and independence. But the new swallow tails because the cloth of the old one is out of fashion, the costly club instead of the cheap club for the sake of an address—these and a hundred other unnecessitous things do not come under this head of professional upkeep. Going in for these, the man is not a whit more forward in his business. They are just the costly insignia of gentility. They spell station in life. It is not true to say that every man is perfectly free to avoid such unnecessities, and that there is nothing to prevent him from despising these insignia. He is by no means so free. He is often in shackles which only sternest wills and clearest minds can rid themselves of. Take the man who has had a "liberal education." He is for almost the first third of his life associating with people many of whom can easily afford the new swallowtails ; people whose names were put down for the best clubs whilst they were mere children. The very idea of a liberal education in England is that the man shall mix with the "best people" at an early age. What so natural as his wish in later life to keep in the same social stations If he stays in a country house he must have such cloths as he need not mind his host's servants unpacking. He must be "a gentleman" to outward view, his wife, a lady ; and as he succeeds a little in life, it is only to be expected that he should strive to do this. Remember his training and his liberal education. It seagulls were run down or not.

Learning against the railings, a woman said to a man : "You must see the approach to Douglas; I never thought Dover pretty," and they stared at the foam while Dover continued to be ugly.

He wondered how they would get the boxes upstairs ; and she thought :

"He must not smoke in the dining-room before breakfast ; it would make it so unpleasant, wouldn't it? And shall I tell him now; it will be much harder if he once begins. Oh, at whatever time shall we get home !"

Two women in brown ulsters were walking up and down.

A man who was like a naval officer was talking to a sailor.

In a few moments the brass on the ship had caught the light.

The man who was staring at the water felt "the weather will certainly be bad to-morrow . . . and the country in the rain . . . besides, what is the use of this splendour? Nobody looks at sunsets, so they might very properly be dispensed with. Why can't the sky go and do it in front of some other world?" After all the things that had happened that day, the wind dropped and the waves grew quite still. The sun threw down the jewels that it had amassed and the sea scattered them.

Then the night bent down and saw the daylight dreaming. Nothing stirred in the kingdom that he had made her ; the shadows had not left the shore.

And she pressed near.

He dreamt of white-domed palaces, darkened in the air, of crested waves breaking through dim caverns, of water-pools were the stars rested when they were tired and the trees crept closer not to be alone. He saw cities, where he had passed and found nothing, fill with wonders, and the twilight steal from the corners of the poorest home.

And she knew that the day was dreaming o the night.

He thought that he found her, wandering like a child among the woods, with all sorts of things in her hands. She was more beautiful than anyone he had ever seen, but when he wanted her to stay she would not listen. It was such a lovely evening, but she ran off and never looked at any of the flowers on the banks, or the fields where the bees wanton at midday. So he waited for her, and she never returned, and the deer wandered to and fro under the trees, and the birds, wearied out, fell asleep in the grass. And he called to her :

"Child that playest with silver !"

And all the time he dreamed, the night stood watching, then she turned aside, for fear he should awake.

So the darkness fell.

The boat hurried on and the gulls still splashed out of the water. The man and the woman were staring at the foam ; people were sitting in chairs.

It was the day that "the College, Nightingale Lane," played hockey on Wandsworth Common, then two days' more work till Saturday, then the week over again. Would the housemaid still shake the dusters out of the window with the brass cross-bands in the house opposite?

Dover was quite near, and the lights were very small in the night.

The two women in brown ulsters started to walk up and down again ; the man who was like a naval officer joined them, and stepped across the cordage each time he passed.

Over the Channel the sun had fallen into a bank of mist, and it was like an evening at Brighton last year—as if the world had not made any progress since.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

A Bleeding Crucifix.

◆

A WRITER in the Paris *Univers* who signs his article "Anselme Lorphan," calls attention to a strang phenomenon. It appears that on the 17th November last, at Benisaf, in the Province of Oran, in Algeria, at the house of one of the best families of the working-class population of the district, a girl, who was employed as a domestic servant, upon going to a bed-room, noticed that a plaster Crucifix hanging on one of the walls was quite wet. A peculiar liquid forming globules on different parts of the body represented by the Crucifix, united in threads and dropped to the ground. The girl called her mistress, who in turn summoned a number of the neighbours. These different witnesses thought the phenomenon so remarkable that they notified the Parish Priest. The Reverend Gentleman at first believed they were under some delusion or other, but taking into account the character of his informants and the fact that their reports harmonised, he visited the house himself. There he made an examination and asked various questions. The partition wall on which the Crucifix hung was dry. The flowing liquid seemed like water mixed with some blood. The Priest tasted it and found that it had no savour. After oozing from the Crucifix, it oozed also from the part of the partition wall to which the Crucifix was attached. There was such an abundant flow that linen which was placed under the Crucifix or near the wall was soon wet through. The Parish Priest wiped off the streams from the Crucifix and the wall, but after five or six minutes they began to flow again. He then put the Crucifix into a dry cupboard, which he closed and locked. After five or six hours, the liquid began to ooz again from the Crucifix enclosed in the cupboard, and also from the partition wall where it had been suspended. Five days later, on Friday, November 22, it was noticed that Five Wounds marked on the Crucifix assumed a more prominent colour and appeared as if ready to bleed. The round of the forehead, under the Crown of Thorns, presented the same appearance. Gradually, to the great astonishment of the on-lookers, there oozed from the wounds on the hands and in the side a dark liquid, like blood, issuing from a wound. Some of the liquid was preserved in linen and silk and taken to the Parish Priest. The local doctor, who happened to be with the Priest at the time, said the liquid was like that which would come from an actual wound. The Parish Priest wished to keep the linen, but the woman who brought it would not part with it. On November 23, the Parish Priest's brother went to the house, which was full of people, each of whom had secured a souvenir of his or her visit. There were at that time only traces of the liquid on the Crucifix, but they were very distinct, especially on the side and beneath the Crown of Thorns. The Priest's brother brushed them away, and returning to the Presbytery, asked the Doctor, with the Parish Priest's permission, to give him a glass-plate on which he could bring some of the liquid to be analysed. When, however, the Parish Priest and his brother arrived with the plate next morning the phenomenon had ceased. Since then there was no bleeding from the wounds, and the sweating of the body has become more and more rare, although it has occurred at irregular intervals. It has been observed that the phenomenon was manifest principally on Friday afternoon. The mistress of the house was requested by the Parish Priest to allow him to take the Crucifix to the Church or the Presbytery, where a more complete examination could be made, but she refused, saying that if the Crucifix were removed some misfortune would happen. She said it was given to her by an acquaintance and that she has had it in her possession for five years. Her family came from a part of Spain where the Crucifix is venerated, which in the time of the Moors produced similar phenomena. On the 24th November, when the bleeding had ceased, the girl who was the first to notice it suddenly fell into a state of ecstasy, during which, in the presence of some twenty witnesses, including the Parish Priest, she spoke for a quarter of an hour of the wounds of Our Lord, of unbelief, and of the reasons given for their conduct by persons who fail to go to Mass.

"Such," says the writer in the *Univers* "are the facts that we have been able to ascertain. Without drawing any conclusions, we give the details as they have been transmitted to us by witnesses worthy of credit. An enquiry has been ordered by the religious authority, and we hope to be able to publish the result."—*Catholic Times*, Feb. 28th.

WE regret to hear of the sudden death on the morning of the 27th instant, at Rawalpindi, of General Stratford Collins. Brigadier-General Watkins will continue to officiate, pending the appointment of a permanent successor ; the cause of death has not been reported.

THE WEATHER.

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[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 28.

Nearly general rain has again occurred in Assam and local rain in Eastern Bengal, while some rain has fallen in Burma. The depression over Sind is less marked to-day, but has not affected the weather, beyond giving light cloud to parts of North-West India.

Burma—Mergui had three inches of rain, light falls have occurred in Tavoy, Lashio and Bhamo, light clouds are spread over the whole Province; moisture in the air is equal to the average ; temperature is normal.

North-East India and Orissa—Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam, local rain in Eastern Bengal ; the principal amounts are Dibrugarh, one and half inches, Cherrapoonjee one inch, Chittagong and Mymensing one and half inches, Bogra and Darjeeling half an inch ; skies are moderately to thickly clouded, except in Bihar and Chota Nagpur; humidity is in excess in the North-West, normal or in defect, elsewhere ; temperature is normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Light clouds appeared at few stations, but over greater part of the Division, skies remain clear; air is generally drier than usual; temperature is normal.

North-West India—Skies are lightly clouded in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, clear elsewhere; humidity is equal to or below the average, except in Lower Sind and Gujerat; temperature is nearly normal.

Peninsula—Skies are almost clear; air is drier than usual at most stations ; the weather is hotter than usual in the South Eastern Districts, cooler in North Bombay and the Deccan.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 28th April 1908 was 29·850 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (27th)	86·1	72·1	...	6·03
Jask (27th)	87·3	75·8	...	0·29
Muskat (27th)	92·3	81·6	...	1·06
Multan	105·3	77·5	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	92·4	63·1	...	10·43
Lahore	101·9	72·2	...	2·58
Sirsa	103·3	72·1	...	0·75
Ambala	99·0	73·0	...	2·80
Delhi	104·2	79·8	...	2·24
Agra	104·0	77·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri	107·8	76·8	...	?
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	107·4	75·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	107·6	74·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	105·1	70·8	...	1·77
Karachi	91·4	77·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	100·4	78·7	...	0·99
Jaipur	104·2	76·1	...	0·97
Kotah	105·0	80·6	...	0·47
Bhuj	100·6	73·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·3	77·7	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	78·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	102·9	70·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	101·1	75·5	...	0·08
Surat	92·1	75·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	105·6	74·2	...	0·10
Deesa	104·3	69·9	...	0·31
Neemuch	99·5	75·7	...	0·34
Indore	99·1	73·6	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	104·0	69·3	...	1·96
Saugor	101·6	76·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	111·6	73·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	104·2	79·1	...	1·44
Akola	105·7	75·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	104·8	72·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	106·6	81·6	...	2·10
Chanda	109·5	79·0	...	1·65
Rajpur	107·7	71·9	...	2·83
Bombay	89·2	77·3	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	76·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·0	78·2	...	0·20
Karwar	89·0	76·0	...	3·08
Malegaon	107·4	68·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	100·9	66·0	...	0·28
Poona	97·0	62·3	...	0·90
Sholapur	106·3	74·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	103·2	71·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	97·3	63·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	101·2	74·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	80·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	105·3	77·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	90·7	73·4	...	1·58
Calicut	93·4	80·1	...	13·13
Cochin	91·3	81·2	0·05	20·64
Colombo	90·5	83·0	...	39·23
Masulipatam	?	77·6	...	6·66
Bellary	106·0	77·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	111·7	83·6	...	5·69
Madras	108·5	82·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	97·8	69·3	...	6·18
Coimbatore	94·9	73·3	...	10·99
Trichinopoly	106·1	82·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	106·9	82·5	...	32·08

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except to the extreme south-east. The air has become damper in the extreme north but elsewhere it contains the usual quantity of moisture. Calms prevail over the greater part of the district. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess in night temperature at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in parts of this division. The air contains the average quantity of moisture at Agra but over the rest of the division considerably less than usual. Maximum and minimum temperatures vary but slightly from normal. The direction of air movement is westerly or north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased at Karachi but light cloud has appeared at Ajmer. Winds are westerly except at Jaipur. The air is slightly drier than usual at Jaipur but contains the usual quantity of moisture over the rest of the district. Maximum and minimum temperatures are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud continues over Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts. Humidity has increased and is above normal at Ahmedabad, Deesa and Bhuj. Westerly and south-westerly winds prevail generally. Temperature conditions are normal.

The Central Provinces.—No cloud is reported. The air continues drier than usual. Winds are north-westerly or northerly. Day temperature is normal except at Hoshangabad where it is in excess while night temperature is in defect generally.

The Konkan.—Clouds as increased in Bombay and skies are lightly clouded along the coast except at Ratnagiri. Winds are south-easterly at Bombay and northerly elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are free from cloud except at Hyderabad where light cloud is reported. Winds blow from the north-westerly direction. The air is still drier than usual. Day temperature is 5° below normal at Poona and is normal elsewhere while night temperature is lower than usual at most places.

General Remarks.—Weather appears to be disturbed in the Punjab. Wind is south-easterly at Bombay and cloud is reported along the west coast but there are no indications of any unsettled weather.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MANNERS IN EGYPT.

A Point for the Ruling Race.

◆

It is one of our national difficulties, writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" that the worst-mannered race on the face of the earth has been called, in the providence of God, to have rule over the best-mannered peoples in the world. John Bull, with all his excellences, is a shy man, and this partly accounts for his bluntness and curtness of expression and his awkwardness of bearing amongst strangers. He is not a linguist, and in a foreign country he often hopes to carry off his disability by rudeness, and somtimes not only goes so far as to think it beneath his dignity to learn a foreign tongue, but almost holds it to be an offence that the foreigner will not or cannot converse with him in his own native English. I met a friend one day in the bazaar at Cairo, who had been unhorsed, or rather unassed, and who, to the amusement of a crowd of donkey-boys who had gathered, was ejaculating in fury, "Where's the police? You beastly fellows! Why don't you talk a language I can understand? Where's the police?"

But John Bull's greatest enemy to his training himself to manners abroad is that he lacks imagination. He does not see how, for want of courtesy he is losing caste, and, instead of ingratiating himself with the natives or making his ruling power felt to be a blessing and a force, is actually making the subject race not only despise him, but so cordially dislike him as to feel willing at any moment to arise in wrath and cast off the yoke of his domination. If ever we have to face rebellion either in India or Egypt, part of the cause of it will be found to lie at the door of discourtesy. I am not talking at random, as an extract from a letter of one as well qualified to judge as she is competent to observe will convince the reader. My correspondent knew Egypt well under the old regime; she goes back to Cairo and keeps her eyes and ears open, and this is what she reports :—

"My mind has been very full of what I see and hear and feel around me, the growing dislike—and it certainly had already grown enough when I was last here—between English . . . and the rest. Lord Cromer thought it wise that there should be no intimacy between English and Orientals, but perhaps he did not consider or was indifferent to our national want of manners, which, encouraged by a disire to have done with humbug, makes us so abominably rude to people we do not understand, and therefore dislike. It was so different in the olden days, and even in the first years of our occupation. Our old friend——, the Armenian Prime Minister, used to keep open house, and all the officer used to go there. His daughter, I remember, used to be called his A.-D.-C., by Lord Dormer, who commanded here then. Good-fellowship reigned, and there was no feeling against the English. Now everything is altered. Every Englishman talks with a contempt which he takes no pains to conceal in his manner of every Oriental as a 'Tarboosh.' The last-fledged ensign thinks he is showing his British independence of spirit by being rude to old Ministers of the country. 'They must be scoundrels because they are Tarbooshes.' A friend of mine, grandson to——, told me that a young inspector up-country with whom he had business received him with his feet on the table, his hat on his head, and a curt 'What do you want?' Another great friend of ours, a Turk brought up in England, and even by some of the English who know him called a gentleman, said to me : 'What hurts us is the very plainly expressed contempt you English feel for us. I know there is much which makes intimacy difficult or impossible between us, but why show us so unpleasantly that you think us the scum of the earth?' The curious thing is that other Englishmen who have been here years are great friends with them, but their friendship cannot repair the mischief done by the mass of employes. Sir Alexander Baird, Professor Dicey, Sayce, &c., are all on intimate terms with Orientals, but the bureaucrats will have nothing to say to them.

"We are hated ! loathed !—and no wonder. The French and Germans, on the contrary, get on all right with them. A native told a friend of mine whose German name deceived him that they will sell their cotton cheaper to a German—to anyone rather than at a better price to an Englishman. I wish something could be done. I wish educated English men and women would realise that to be courteous is just as much a duty as to be honest. This sounds exaggerated, but I really believe rudeness rouses more hatred and bitterness than good honest cheating."

Now what are we to think of an official up-country receiving native gentlemen or men of business with his feet on the tableand his hat on his head and a curt "What do you want?" What are we to think of English officers talking of the easy, pleasant mannered, and often most refined and well-educated Egyptian gentleman as a "Tarbooch"? What can we think but that these professors in the school of ill manners and caddishness are not only bringing the name of Englishmen into contempt, but are also endangering our very occupation of Egypt?

But surely, if we cannot be appealed to on these scores, our merchant princes will feel an appeal to the pocket. And if it is true that the Egyptian cotton-rower will take less for his cotton from a German or anyone rather than sell at a better price to the ill-mannered Britisher, it is high time that the heads of our Government departments, civil and military, who are ruling Egypt in its best interests, should rule it in the best interests of England also, and insist, so far as officialdom can insist, that the old adage "Manners maketh man" shall be part of the instruction from headquarters to all the youth who go forth in the King's name to uphold the good name of King and country in the land of Nile.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "MASSILIA."

◆

The Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia" outward bound is due to arrive here this morning with the following passengers :—

Lieut F H Blackwood
Capt B D Broughton
Mr E L Gavaghan
Mr R C Gill
Capt D [illegible]

Capt I B MacFarline
Mrs Mellor, child and infant
Mr T E Ratcliffe
Lieut G D A Shaw

FRASERGUNGE.

Its Agricultural Possibilities.

◆

"MAX" writes in "Capital":—

I visited the farm which has been marked out for experimental purposes under the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and which is to be put under cultivation immediately. But what is to be done with the immense tracts of fine land now cleared? There are at least 10,000 biggahs of sweet land ready now to be sown broadcast with paddy, and I would call the earnest attention of the Government of Bengal and the Imperial Government to the fine chance they have now of securing a famine food crop of large extent if they would only seize the opportunity which now presents itself. It would be a good idea to hand this fine tract of level, cleared land over to the charge of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, with instructions to put it under crop, which could be done at little expense. Mr. Gourlay is just the man to carry out a scheme of this kind with ability and enthusiasm.

If it is not thought advisable to crop the land with rice, then a heavy fodder crop (and more than one during a season) of alfalfa (lucerne) could easily be raised. The dried fodder could be packed into bales by hand presses and could be transported to wherever the Government required it to be sent. The Military Department has always use for good fodder, the small conveniently sized bales would render them capable of easy transport anywhere, even on the backs of mules. A supply of fodder for the starving cattle in the famine districts could easily be raised in Frasergunge. The mischief is that if this land, now so beautifully cleared, is not put to its right use at once, but is allowed to lie idle, the whole tract will immediately begin to revert back to jungle again, and so all the money spent on its reclamation will turn out to be lost.

The Island of Frasergunge would be a splendid field for the employment of prison labour. In the United States, at Cleveland, a colony of three miles square is now in existence where all kinds of work, mostly of an out-door order, is done by the prisoners. The experiment is proving successful. It is having the effect of transforming erstwhile convicts into respectable and useful members of society. Frasergunge would be an ideal for the settlement of time-expired men of the agricultural order, and for men whose sentences were nearly out. They would not want to run away. They could not if they would. The man-eater might overtake them. There are about five tigers yet in the uncleared portion of the island, a fact which Calcutta shikaris might like to know. There is a huge fellow of a man-eater who has been responsible during the past year of carrying off a coolie now and again who was engaged in clearing jungle. In all he has bagged eight coolies. This fellow would be worth trapping for the Calcutta Zoo.

He will not look at goats or even cows. A trap with a dummy man in it might entice the gentleman to his doom. Perhaps the Viceroy might have a try at him.

The Maharajah of Burdwan has a scheme in hand at present for getting up a sanitarium for the poorer members of the respectable middle class. I would ask him respectfully to visit Frasergunge and see if a fine healthy site facing the Bay of Bengal and getting its breeze would not just be the very place for his sanitarium. The Government of Bengal could easily give him a good piece of ground there for the building with large garden grounds and lawns surrounding it. I suggest it would be worth his while to examine the place before finally choosing a sight elsewhere. Frasergunge is a splendid place for the cultivation of vegetables. The plantain and the pineapple flourish there. Cocoanut palms find a suitable home on the island, and the rubber trees planted some time ago are thriving well. I saw a splendid herd of large, well-conditioned cattle browsing on the grass, and a multitude of geese were fattening for the market. Altogether Frasergunge is an ideal place for market gardens, and dairy and poultry farms.

But if Frasergunge is to be developed, it must be taken in hand by the Government of Bengal in a thoroughly businesslike fashion. If now let to haphazard, after all the fine work accomplished by the Commissioner for the Sunderbunds with the money at his command, it will, as I have already said, revert to jungle. It should be handed over now to the Department of Agriculture, and if it is, I am sure that Mr. Gourlay and his able Deputy, Mr. Smith, would give a good account of it. Fresh drinking water can be had in abundance. There is an efficient water-condensing installation on the island capable of producing two thousand gallons of fresh water every day if need be. I think that Frasergunge, at this juncture, is requiring one more visit from the man who has given his name to the island. If his Honor could just be persuaded to take a trip down, he would grasp the situation at once and lap down the lines for the future development and administration of the island. To call a halt now after so much has been done simply spells "jungle." To proceed in a businesslike way with the development of the island and its splendid possibilities, such as I have pointed out, would be to convert Frasergunge into a fruitful place of which its name-father would have no reason to be ashamed. Sir Andrew Fraser ought to be persuaded to take a farewell look at his own island before he goes Home, and if he does so, I am certain its future will be assured.

NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

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The Rev. Forbes Phillips, vicar of Gorleston, in a sermon on the Bill, preached in his church said that Christ was born in a publichouse, and made his home for a time on what we should call licensed premises. Representives of modern Pharisaism in the House of Commons, in obedience to orders from religious cranks, proposed to plunder a legitimate branch of English Industry. Very few men were drunkards, but he had known women ruined by dress and drapery to lead many a girl to ruin. On one night, during the week, he visited 20 public houses, and he did not find a single case of disorder or drunkenness.

One of the biggest drinking places in the world was the National Liberal Club, in London, and it was the headquarters of men who would close decent publichouses. Was England to be governed by honesty or hypocrisy manliness or religious hysteria? He was told that some of the Bishops supported the Bill but more than a few of our Bishops were merely political jobmasters. These Bishops, of course, would not have been seen at the marriage in Cana. The Church would not accept its gospel from the House of Commons, and the Nonconformist conscience was not going to be set up in the place of Christ, who would not have been accepted for the Nonconformist ministry to-day because he was not a teetotaler. The only use for the Bill was to set it to music, and send it round the provinces as a comic opera—the modern version of the Forty Thieves. A man had a perfect right to drink what he wished, and he refused to compromise with the Pharisees promoting this Bill.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1908.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION INTO BRITISH COLONIES.

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THE Imperial aspect of the problem of Asiatic Immigration was the subject of Mr. Richard Jebb's paper, read on the 7th of April before an interested audience at the Royal Society of Arts. The lecture was an impartial and calm presentment, so free from heated argument or controversial bias, that it was difficult to remember the ebullitions of feeling and the riots the question had given rise to in different parts of the Empire, or the impassioned petitions for Imperial interference and protection that have proceeded from Indians in India in Natal and elsewhere. Mr. Jebb viewed the problem in its internal and external manifestations : internal, as when Asiatic British subjects are restricted in their entry into any self-governing colony of the Empire, or when there, are liable to disabilities ; and external, when immigrants of a friendly or an allied Asiatic Power are subjected to similar restrictions or disabilities. The first raises the whole question of Imperial citizenship, the second imperils peaceful relations with the friendly Asiatic Power. Opinion and policy throughout the Empire have varied at different times and at different places, but it would seem that the divergence can be traced to two dominant factors—indigenous nationalism, or a desire of the people and Government of any territory to build up a British and democratic nation, and secondly, to the direct experience of Asiatic immigration or coloured labour on any large scale. To explain how these factors worked with differing degrees of force and speed in the self-governing dominions, the lecturer surveyed the position of each group of colonies both from a geographical and a historical standpoint, dividing them according to their maritime rather than their territorial situation, into Pacific Indian, and Atlantic zones, and tracing the laws by which the different colonies sought to restrain or scotch the hydra of Asiatic immigration that they had not only permitted but encouraged to prey on their economic system. The Pacific Zone group, or the Eastern Australian Colonies, New Zealand, British Columbia and the Pacific States of the American Union, asked for restriction bordering on prohibition, impelled thereto by the desire for indigenous nationalism and direct experience of immigration. The Indian Zone, including countries bordering on the Indian Ocean, especially Western Australia and Natal, not yet having glimmerings of indigenous nationalism, only demanded regulation ; and the third zone, the Atlantic, or the United Kingdom, Eastern Canada and the New England States, having no direct experience of Asiatic immigration, objected for a long time to restriction and did not see why other States should want it.

These countries, it is needless to say, were all plentifully supplied with white labour. Up to the latter years of the nineteenth century each State unit seemed to pursue it own policy with regard to the immigration question. Then, a desire for agreement among the Colonial Confederacies arose and led to a striving after the formation of a common Imperial policy that even now seems difficult of attainment. The broad fact is that each colony having permitted immigration of Asiatics in the early days of settlement, when a shortage of the labour supply excluded all hope not only of domestic comfort but of development of the material resources of the land, found, after a longer or shorter period, that the disadvantages inseparable from the influx of a different race more than balanced its benefits. Forthwith they set about remedying the evils of a situation they determined to endure no longer than was necessary. Hence the variation in date of the restrictive laws in the self-governing colonies that Mr. Jebb analyses in his impartial historical crucible. The feeling in the Indian Zone underwent time a vast change from the policy of 1856, which not only allowed the importation of Indian labourers, but encouraged settlers. The planters of Natal wanted a dependable labour supply the Zulu race of the country scorned work, and the Indian coolie fulfilling all the conditions of Natal work he was brought in *ad libitum* up to 1893. Then with the grant of responsible government, Natal began to take a very different view of the Asiatic immigration question, with results that have not by any means finally settled it, Western Australia was not proud in her early days. When the older Colonies objected to the part played in their colonisation by transportation of undesirable units from the mother country, she asked for convict labour, got it, and enjoyed it until 1868. It was then replaced by coloured labour. A law to regulate th was introduced in 1872, followed at intervals by other legislation imposing further restrictions, providing, even as early as 1884, for repatriation of African and Asiatic labourers.

As soon as the British colonies were granted Self-Government, they developed the sentiment of indigenous nationalism. Natal immediately prohibited the subsidising of Indian labour importation, and in 1895 went one better by ordering the repatriation of Indian coolies whose indentures had expired, but the Imperial Government did not set the seal of approval on this measure. An annual tax of £3 a head was, however, imposed on every coolie that remained. No more Asiatics were allowed on the voting register than were already there. Experiment after experiment was ingeneously tried to put an end to Indian immigration of any and every sort until even free Indian traders were shut out. Japan forestalled any adverse decision of the Royal Commission by issuing orders to her Governors not to allow emigration to Canada. Nor had Vancouver or California been peaceful importers of the Japanese immigrant, the people of these States resisted to the utmost the combined efforts of Japanese emigration and shipping companies and their own corporations which had contracted for extra labour. As Mr. Jebb says complete restriction arranged by mutual consent of all the parties would be the best solution of the Asiatic immigration question. As an expression of the method on which restriction should be based the Natal Act meets with his approval. Its system admits of universal application and the test proposed can be varied, rising to prohibition or falling to moderate restriction, as required. If the Act be, as some say, "slim," it is not, for that reason, outside that wide and comprehensive field, the pale of international diplomacy. Sovereign States may still retain their right to control immigration. Asiatic Powers can surely recognise the justice of the principle of restriction. Have they not practised it in the past, on a stern scale, and do they not adhere to it in a modified form ? It is, however, a strange fact that the British people should now adopt the system they in bygone days condemned in Orientals, of keeping out the alien, and at first sight it seems as if they were taking a retrograde step. But looked at from the colonist's point of view, it means that he having gone through all the toil incidental to a pioneer in a new land is resolved to possess that land for himself and his heirs. One thing is certain, the self-governing colonies are determined to exercise their right to control Asiatic immigration, or put an end to it as they choose, and they will not brook dictation in this matter from any one.

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LIQUOR-SHOPS AND PICKETING. WE published a long letter yesterday from a correspondent, whose views we do not endorse, on the subject of Abkari revenue, liquor-shops and picketing. Our correspondent and his friends must remember there are two sides to every question. Our correspondent brings in the case of Lanauli, which serves to illustrate his misconception of the true position. We have some thoroughly reliable information as to that episode. What happened was that one evening eight or ten school-boys from Talegaon, in the Poona district, suddenly turned up, armed with sticks, in front of this country liquor-shop and proceeded to prevent the customers, by force, from entering. The Magistrate being away and the police helpless, as usual in these cases, they had the place to themselves that evening, with the result that all the customers trooped over to a European liquor-shop and drank Hamburg grain spirit instead of mhowra liquor. These boys, we are informed, were sent up from a school of sedition which has recently been established at Talegaon by an individual who was turned out of a Native State for agitating against his Government. The boys in question are being "educated" solely for political agitation on Extremist lines, and when asked how they came to be at Lanauli instead of being at school, they answered that what they were doing was part of the school course, and that they were having their first lesson in active work. We need not draw attention to the way in which the writer's eyes are fixed on the destruction of the Abkari Department and the Government revenue from taxation as the thing to be achieved, without any regard to what is to follow. It illustrates the intention which underlies all this so-called temperance agitation, so far as the Deccan Brahmins are concerned, though they have drawn a few genuine temperance fanatics into co-operation with them. But to the Brahmin the movement is purely political. In conformity with its settled policy, Government raises the liquor duty year by year till now it is pretty nearly as heavy in Poona as is compatible with keeping down smuggling—Rs. 3 per gallon in the districts and Rs. 4 in the City. In spite of the dearness of the liquor owing to this taxation and the tremendous license fees which the shop-keepers have to pay in addition, the consumption does not decline, because the labouring classes are enjoying extraordinary prosperity, and according to the fashion of such people, will not be denied their evening dram whatever its price. The aim of the agitators is simply to destroy the resulting revenue. That done, they have nothing to put in place of the present system. Indeed, some of the Poona agitators have, in conversation, indicated a desire to see liquor sold without either taxation or license, and are absolutely indifferent as to what may happen hereafter, provided only that the liquor traffic brings no income to the State. As regards picketing, it is, under any form and for whatever motive, a most abominable outrage on social order and individual liberty, and as practised in the Deccan it depends, as everywhere else, on violence and intimidation for success. The exhorting and "prostrating" is a mere blind : the man who insists gets a sound thrashing as soon as he is out of sight of the police.

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KINCARDINE. THE result of the election in Kincardine has no significance whatever in England. It is true the figures show turn-over of two or three hundreds to the Unionist candidate, but that is due to the fact that Mr. Gammell is a very popular local landlord and County Councillor, while Captain Murray, the Liberal, was not only a stranger, but was put up for the contest by a clever piece of wire-pulling, in face of the desire of the local Liberals to adopt ex-Provost Fleming of Aberdeen, whom they all knew and esteemed. Captain Murray is the brother of the Master of Elibank, the Scottish Whip. Captain Murray was fighting for the place vacated by the late Mr. Crombie, who was greatly loved in the county. So the turn-over of a few hundred votes to the Tory cause has no political significance, for, as we stated on Saturday last, the contest was the first to be fought in Scotland since the Scottish Small Holdings Bill was rejected by the Lords, and it was on that issue, and that alone, that the campaign was conducted. The result shows that the political feelings of the people of Kincardine have undergone no change either on matters of Empire or on their local affairs.

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PITY POOR MILLIONAIRES. IN seeking for notoriety, either because he is retiring or is really seeking another term of office—no one knows which—President Roosevelt has descended from somewhere near the sublime to very near the excessively ridiculous. To break up Trusts which were damaging the national trade and credit was one thing ; to hound down millionaires is another. It has been said that the wisest man has a fool for a son, therefore it is possible that the man who is wise enough to amass millions, no matter what his methods, may have foolish progeny. Male progeny, that is, for, by the President's own showing, the daughters are wise enough to fly from the land of their birth and ill-mannered attacks on their love affairs. President Roosevelt claims to be happiest when sleeping by his gun under the stars, and yet he lives at the White House. Many a millionaire lives in two rooms out of all his palace and eats but the most frugal fare. Hardly senseless luxury this, and we emphatically refuse to believe that the dyspeptic millionaire is solely the result of gourmandising. Besides, there are many forms of extravagance—including volubility. Even Mr. Bryan himself could not talk more nonsense than his rival.

THE Bishop Cotton's School at Bangalore, has won the All-India Cadets Shooting Competition.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake, lasting about four seconds, was experienced at Meerut at five o'clock yesterday morning.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Calcutta of the death in England on Saturday last, of Mr. Alexander Lawrie, the head of the firm of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., aged 64.

A BENGALEE lad, named Ganesh Chandra Das, has been arrested for shooting the Rev. Hickinbotham, at Kushtia, several weeks ago. Bail has been refused.

SERAT CHETTLE of the Port Trust Police in Rangoon, was bitten on the thigh by a dog last week, and has left for the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, *via* Madras.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

SENSATIONAL SCENE AT THE TREASURY.

Papua.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

°MELBORNE, APRIL 13.

A violent demonstration was made at the Treasury on the 6th instant when the section of the unemployed led by Mr. P. M. Koonin endeavoured to force its way into the Premier's room after the Premier had declined to receive a deputation. Some time ago Mr. Bent announced that he would not receive more unemployed deputations, but that, in arranging for work to provide employment he would confer with Mr. Prendergast, M.L.A. ; Mr. P. Heagney, Secretary of the Political Labor Council ; and Mr. S. Barker, Secretary of the Trades Hall. Shortly before noon yesterday about a dozen men, accompanied by Mr. Koonin, arrived at the Premier's office and asked to see him. On being told that Mr. Bent would not receive them they said, "We demand to see him. We are starving. We want work. We will see him. Mr. Koonin declared, "We will not go away till we see him. "We are starving! We want bread," cried another man, while a third voice broke in, "We ,won't eat him. If he does not want to see us, we want to see him." By this time about 100 men had reached the top of the stairs, where they were blocked by ten constables, and they relieved their feelings by shouting at the top of their voices—"We are starving. We want work." About a dozen men were in she corridor opposite the Premier's door. Mr. Koonin, addressing them, said—"Comrades, sit down." They seated themselves on the benches, but in a few minutes thronged around the Premier's door, which was guarded by an official. Mr. Koonin rushed up and down the passage, crying, "Comrades and friends, stand for your rights." After some clamer and aimless bustle, the men snddenly hustled the official away from the outer door, and pulled it open, only to find that the inner door had been locked on the inside.

"They have locked us out! This is your Premier" cried out Nr. Koonin. "They let in fat men, but not starving men, who want to ask for work." At this stage the Premier put his head out of the door of his Secretary's room further along the passage, and faced the shouting crowd for a moment. Then, catching sight of Mr. Koonin, he exclaimed, "Oh, it is you, is it?" Out you go! Mr. Koonin : We want to see you, sir ! The Premier : I will not see you. I have said before that I will not receive a deputation. Another man pushed forward, and said, "Will you see me? I have a scheme' The Premier : I will not see anyone. (To a policeman, and pointing to Mr. Koonin): Take that man in charge. I will sign the charge. The police made no move. Mr. Koonin : We represent starving people ! The Premier : Either you go out within a minute or are given in charge. Mr. Bent then returned to the room and shut the door. The police then began to clear the passage ; and Mr. Koonin called out loudly. "Come on, comrades! This is the head of your Government! This is the way he receives representatives of starving men and women! Talk about Russia! This is hell!" The men then descended the stairs lustily hooting the Premier. As soon as they emerged into the street they were joined by others, and Mr. Koonin immediately proceeded to address the crowd. He declared that the Premier had ordered his arrest, but the police had taken no notice of him. Who was Mr. Bent to give such an order? He (Mr. Koonin) did not care for gaol. He had been there before for suffering humanity. Neither Mr. Bent nor anyone else could crush the spirit which revolted against oppression. Although this was called a civilised country it was worse than Russia. If the men did not show more spirit they would be treated as they were in Russia, for the Premier would next turn out the military and have them shot down like dogs, because Mr. Bent did not care whether they starved or not. If he had been arrested it would have been the end of the Bent Government. Shortly afterwards the Premier was again hooted as he passed along the street in a motor car.

STATE LAND POLICY.

One of the most important matters to be faced by the Government next session is the question of land settlement. It was under the consideration of the Cabinet yesterday, and will be before many future meetings. The Premier has repeatedly announced a land valuation bill, which will provide for a standard valuation of all land for the purposes of taxation and probate. Considerable interest has been caused by the speech of Mr. Swinburne at Chamberwell, and it was discussed by the Cabinet yesterday. The view taken by Mr. Swinburne is that the resumption of estates is not effective, because the other works which the State will be called upon to carry out in the direction of harbor improvements, railways, etc. it will not be able to spare the money ; and the scheme will break down financially. According to the New Zealand experience land tax has failed to promote settlement. It appears to Mr. Swinburne that the time has come to accept the alternative to compulsory purchase or land tax, which in his opinion is "compulsory sale." The idea is that owners of large estates should be compelled to settle them under some form of Government regulation. Ministers are understood to be much interested in the suggestion ; but, as one of them put it yesterday, "it wants a lot of thinking about."

ADMINISTRATION OF PAPUA.

A report from Mr. Staniforth Smith, Director of Lands, Mines, and Agriculture in Papua, dated March 10, was laid before Parliament by the Prime Minister on the 7th instant. It records the economic progress of the territory during February. Mr. Smith mentions when dealing with land applications that "it has been decided to appoint a land agent to assist the magistrate in the purchase of land from the natives." He remarks that more field surveyors are urgently required to cope adequately with "the ever-increasing volume of land applications." An interesting announcement is made concerning the delimitation of the Australian-German territorial boundary. Mr. Smith says :—"By direction I prepared an estimate of the probable cost of determining by a geodetic survey the exact position of the 8th parallel of south latitude from the east coast of New Guinea to its point of intersection with the 14th degree of east longitude, which constitutes for some 60 miles the territorial boundary of the two Governments. In my estimate the probable cost was at least £20,000, and the time necessary, to complete the undertaking not less than 12 months." Favourable statements concerning plantation work are included in the report. The proposals with regard to indentured labor have been laid before the executive Council by Mr. Smith with the object of protecting the indentured natives from unfair conditions in connection with their food, housing, and general treatment.

FEMININE PEDESTRIANISM.

Between 3000 and 4000 people assembled at the South Melbourne Cricket Ground to witness a ladies' pedestrian meeting. It was essentially a ladies' day. Frill and feathers predominated, and mere man, when he was not a commonplace looker on, measured the track and staked it off, fired the pistol, took the time, carried the contestant's paraphernana and did other incidental odd jobs which kept him in his proper place. He was kept on the trot all right, but he broke no records. It was hoped that a feminine world's pedestrian record might have been broken yesterday, but it was not to be—nothing was broken except the hope. What the champion could have done had she been "pushed" it is hard to say, but as she won as she liked her true form could not be accurately gauged.

This unique sports gathering was brought about by the challenge of Madame "Isa Bell, who has brought up a large and respectable family, and is 37 years of age. The lady thought she could run, and she challenged the whole feminine community of the Commonwealth. The challenge was taken up by Miss Ivy Evans, of St. Kilda, a sturdy, well set up Australian girl, whose youth and strength enabled her to simply bolt away with all three test races, viz., 50 yards, 100 yards, 150 yards. The contestants appeared in very becoming and modest attire, and got off the mark like professionals. All resemblance ceased there, however. They were not fast. Miss Evans won the 50 yards in 7½ sec., the 100 yards in 14 1-5th sec., and the 150 yards in 22 sec. Mrs. S. Drennan, who came from Sydney for the special purpose, challenged the winner. In addition to the championship race, there was a Girls' Handicap, 75 yards won by Dulcie Downs in 9 4-5th sec., and an Invitation Test Race, 100 yards won by May Downs (State school girls' champion) in 13 2-5th sec. The little girls certainly showed some creditable foot work, but there was nothing to indicate a future Atalanta in the whole galaxy, and the times made it apparent that no Meilanion will ever need to throw golden apples in their paths to prevent them running away from him. The Premier was an interested spectator, and spent the whole afternoon watching the girls tripping about the green. He complimented the champion on her victory, and condoled with the ex-champion in her defeat.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

In a memorandum circulated by the Postmaster-General the boons and concessions secured by the general public of Australia as the direct outcome of the federalisation of the Post Office are set out in detail. The making of the concessions has involved immediate losses of revenue to the department of over £40,000, the items including the following per annum :—Reduction in fees for private bags and boxes, £2,500 ; reduction in charges on inter-State money orders from 1 per £5 to 6d. per £5, £40,000 ; reductions in the postage of letters of United Kingdom and British possessions, from 2 1-2d. to 2d. per half-ounce £9,000 ; abolition of inter-State poundage on posta notes, £500 ; adoption of uniform terminal and transit charges on international telegrams, £13,000 ; reduction of the license fee for private telephone lines in country districts from 5 to 1 per annum ; abolition of the charges previously made for the use of telphone trunk lines with 10 miles radially Central Telephone Exchange in the case of telephone network of cities and towns having a population of over 10,000 and five miles in the case of other networks or exchanges, £5,000 ; abolition of cable charges on telegrams to and from Tasmania and the mainland, £5,600 ; reduction of the charge for the use of public telephone trunk lines, £2,000. Next year it is to be expected that the bulk of these losses will be wiped out by increased revenue, and the use of more efficient plant.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

In opening the Eight Hours Demonstration at Bendigo Mr. A. Fisher, M. H. R. (leader of the Federal Labor Party) referred to the question of old age pensions. He stated that no one party in the House had an absolute majority, but there was one subject on which all parties appeared to be quite agreed. That was the care of old-people pioneers, who had done great work in building up this country. Victoria and New South Wales each had an old age pension system, but there was no reciprocity, and man or woman had to live 20 years in the one State before he or she was entitled to a pension. It was therefore incumbent on the Federal Parliament to deal with the question so as to enable a person who had lived 20 years in any State to get the benefit of the pension. The people of Australia had twice decided in favor of old age pensions, and the Federal Constitution provided also for the pensioning of invalids. With regard to the latter point, he had met a friend from Queensland who had contracted miners' complaint in the Bendigo mines. That man had no hope of earning a living and yet he could not obtain any relief from the Government. Had a Federal Act been in force the case would have been different.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DIAMONDS.

Few people are aware that South Australia is a diamond-producing State. Up to the present, however, so few of these valuable gems have been found that the systematic search recommended by an expert has never been undertaken. In a work on the mining industry of this State, advance copies of which have just come to hand, Mr. Lionel Gee states that many years ago there were rumours of the discovery of gems, including diamonds, in the Echunga goldfield. The feeling that it was desirable to test these statements induced the Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1879 to engage the services of an experienced gem digger (Mr. G. T. Bean) to examine the district and report. He went over the field, and stated that diamonds had been found in Long Gully and in other localities, and that Chapman's Gully presented features resembling those of the diamond field at Kimberley, South Africa. He added that there were also other places in the Echunga district in which it was probable that diamonds would be found, and he recommended that a systematic search should be organised. It is stated that more than 50 good saleable diamonds have been found in the district since the first discovery many years ago, and that the most notable gem found was Glover's diamond, which was valued at £70, whilst two small ones were sold for £10. Another was secured weighing 9½ carats. Most of the diamonds hitherto found have been discovered accidentally in washing alluvial for gold. A diamond weighing a little over 1 carat was obtained in 1894 from the vicinity of Mount Kingston, which is close to the Peake River. South Australia is not lacking in other precious stones, including amethysts, agate, beryls, emeralds garnets, opals, jasper, lapis-lazuli, rubies, sapphires, topazes, and zircons.

A.

[°By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

A TELEGRAM from Maghore, dated April 27th, states that at a public meeting of Nationalists held yesterday, a Resolution was adopted disapproving of the proposal of the Telegraph Department not to receive deferred messages on Sundays, and suggesting that Government should increase the staff to meet the difficulty.

THE LATE PREMIER.

MEMORIAL CEREMONY AT WESTMINSTER.

Commons Specially Adjourned.

SYMPATHETIC CROWDS BRAVE THE WEATHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 27.

After the funeral service in Westminster Abbey, the coffin was carried to the funeral car, and the procession reformed, and, at a walking pace, proceeded to the Euston Station. The Prince of Wales, M. Clemenceau, and most of the Ministers followed the coffin, which was entrained at Euston Station for Belmont.

There were enormous crowds in the streets, notwithstanding a downpour of rain.

Mr. Balfour was absent from the ceremonies owing to an attack of influenza.

In the Commons, Mr. Asquith, amid profound silence, moved the adjournment of the House; and in doing so he eloquently eulogised the late Premier and his great qualities, his passionate love of peace, his courage and charm of patience.

Mr. Akers-Douglas seconded the motion, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

KINCARDINE ELECTION.

Liberal Majority Slightly Reduced.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The election at Kincardine has resulted in the return of Mr. Murray, the Liberal Candidate, who polled 3,661 votes. Mr. Gammell, the Unionist, polled 1,963.

At the General Election the voting was :—

J. W. Crombie (L)	3,877
S. J. Gammell (C)	1,524

RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTER.

Kurdish Atrocities.

EXPEDITION ORDERED.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Advices received from Urumia via St. Petersburg state that Kurdish raids have been begun on the Persian districts of Salmae and Dola, whole villages have been pillaged and destroyed, and many of the inhabitants massacred.

An expedition has left Tiflis to punish Khan Mehmetkuli, the organizer of the raids on the Russo-Persian frontier.

FANATICAL ATTACK AT FEZ.

French Post Office Wrecked.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Fanatical bands at Fez have wrecked the French post office and destroyed the boxes outside the British and German post offices.

The authorities have since apologised.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Protest from China.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

A despatch from Peking says that China has protested against the extension of Japanese administration in Korea to Chientao territory, between Korea and China.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

More Government Withdrawals.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

A despatch from Washington states that Mr. Cortelyon announces the further withdrawal from the National Banks of 45 million dollars of Government deposits.

THE U. NAVY BILL.

President's Wishes Repudiated.

AGRESSIVE POLICY REJECTED.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

A telegram from Washington states that the Senate again considered the Naval Appropriation Bill which had been amended to provide for four battleships, in accordance with President Roosevelt's desire.

The measure was again defeated by 50 votes against 23.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Recruiting Sadly Disappointing

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The results of recruiting for the Territorial Army have hitherto been very disappointing.

The number recruited does not exceed 30 per cent. of the total, but it is hoped that a marked improvement will take place by 30th June, hich is the limit allowed.

THE FATHERS OF PRINCESSES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON MILLIONAIRES.

Striking Denouncement.

AN UNDESIRABLE CLASS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

President Roosevelt has sent another special message to Congress in which he again urges Anti-Trust legislation.

He condemns the millionaire as the least enviable of citizens, as a man whose face has grown hard and body soft, whose son is a fool and whose daughter is a foreign princess, whose nominal pleasures are tasteless and extravagant luxury, and whose real delight is the accumulation and use of power in its most sordid form.

MORE NAVAL DISASTERS.

"Gala" Cut in Two.

"RIBBLE" FLOODED.

REMAINING VICTIMS DESPAIRED OF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Admiralty announces that hope has been abandoned of saving those missing from the "Gladiator." Altogether 27, including an officer, have perished.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

During night manœuvres off Harwich the Destroyer "Gala" was rammed and cut in two by the "Attentive."

Lieutenant Fletcher perished.

Half of the destroyer was towed to Sheerness.

The Destroyer "Ribble" was also in collision and her fore and aft compartments were flooded.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

To Stand for Dundee.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. Winston Churchill has consented to stand for Dundee.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

Result.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The race for the Great Metropolitan Stakes was run at Epsom this afternoon with the following result :—

Father Blind	1
Madame de Soubise	2
Detection	3

Fifteen ran.

The race was won by five lengths; with one and a half lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

10 to 1 against Father Blind.
11 to 2 „ Madame de Soubise.
100 to 7 „ Detection

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The latest betting on the City and Suburban is as follows :—

9 to 2 against Desmond's Pride.
13 to 2 „ Oakleigh II.
100 to 15 „ Land League.
100 to 14 „ Dean Swift.

MURDEROUS SYCE'S TRIAL.

Mistaken Identity of Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 28.

A syce, named Nagana, lately in the [illegible] Lieutenant Geoffrey Walker, attached to the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, was charged before the Cantonment Magistrate, yesterday, with having committed a cold-blooded murder on Easter Sunday night near the Sappers Lines, Secunderabad. The victim was an old man aged 60, named Elliya, who was shot at a distance of four paces.

Yenkoo, a married woman, gave evidence to the effect that she heard the report of a gun, and saw the accused standing with a rifle in his hand, on the night of the 19th instant. The deceased and accused were on bad terms, the atter having tried to outrage the former's sister-in-law. Yellaya, the son of deceased, on hearing the shot, ran and secured the accused, who tried to hit him with his rifle.

Enthu, wife of accused's brother, stated, that he tried to take advantage of her while her husband was in camp.

Lieutenant Walker indentified the rifle produced as being his property, and that accused had been his syce.

Major Blenkinsop, I.M.S., deposed that he examined the body of the murdered man, and found a gun shot wound, which penetraded the adominal cavity, lacerating the heart, liver and lungs ; death was instantaneous. The bullet produced was likely to cause such a wound.

The accused, who was committed to the Sessions, said he did not intend to kill old Elliya, but his son Yellaya.

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

QUIET STILL PREVAILING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

There is no news to-day from the frontier, where it is understood everything continues quiet.

LAHORE, APRIL 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says it is rumoured that two more Brigades will be mobilised for the Mohmand Field Force.

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

There is no fresh news from the Mohmand frontier, and the situation generally is unchanged. The leading mullahs are still in the Bohai Dag and Ningrahar, and though their followings are apparently growing less, the activity of their emissaries in preaching a jihad by no means abates. All is reported quiet in the Afridi territory as also in Dir and Swat.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Lady Gagged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 28.

Frequent attempts at burglary have been made recently, in the houses of Europeans, but the police have failed to account for the burglars. It is thought that servants are in league with the budmashes.

The last attempt was at the new Railway colony, at Alumbagh, an isolated part of Lucknow.

Mrs. Norton, the wife of the Foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Carriage and Wagon Works, hearing a noise, went to an adjoining room, when she was seized by her hair, her mouth was muffled and a rope thrown round her neck. She managed to get the gag away, and screamed. Her husband, who was sleeping outside, heard her and rushed in; but the burglars escaped. The burglars had forced open two almyrahs, and had collected, in a handkerchief, jewellery for removal ; a number of other articles were also collected and placed on the doorstep, also a bottle of whisky, half the contents of which were missing.

AN UNPLEASANT ACCIDENT.

Volunteer's Horrible Experience.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 28.

A most extraordinary accident befell one of the Hyderabad Volunteer Mounted Scouts on Sunday last.

A group, doing reconnaisance duty, on their way to parade, at Chudderghat from Secunderabad, happened to pass near a large trenching ground of the Chudderghat Sewage Farm. The Volunteer, in question, who weighs something over 18 stone, was riding his horse at a walk, over some litter-strewn ground, when the horse and rider became suddenly submerged, in a deep surface screened pit, field with semi-liquid sewage. The situation was horrible ; the Volunteer just managed to wriggle out, saving himself from an awful death, and the animal was saved by a comrade just in the nick of time.

After hasty ablutions of man and horse at a stream, the Volunteer, nothing daunted, rode on to the parade, at Chudderghat, but he was politely requested to retire, by the Officer Commanding, as his presence in the ranks was objectionable.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Numbers on Relief Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The following Famine telegram was sent yesterday by H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State :—

Some rain fell, during the week, in every province generally, and only slight showers are wanted in Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The rainfall of the last two weeks was beneficial, but came too late to do much good to the standing crops. In the Punjab, the harvesting of spring crops is now nearly over in the famine areas, and, consequently, the demand for employment on relief works is increasing, though the increase is more than counterbalanced this week by a fall in the number gratuitously relieved.

The number of persons on relief is—in Bengal, 25,000 ; in the United Provinces, 1,136,000 ; in the Punjab, 1,000; in the Central Provinces, 21,000; in Bombay, 5,000; and in Central India 130,000—total, 1,318,000.

WOES OF ILLICIT LOVE.

European Woman Shot.

ASSAILANT'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

A Eurasian named James Harrison De Lord shot a European woman named Dessa to-day, completely shattering her arm, and then blew out his own brains. De Lord and the woman have been living together for years. Four days ago she married De Lord's adopted son, which was the cause of this tragedy.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

A SOMALILAND MASSACRE.

One Hundred Slaughtered.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPER.)

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Recently 1,000 followers of the Mullah raided the Sultanate of Yusuf Ali, near Obbia, in Italian Somaliland, and slaughtered 100 men, women, and children.

Yusuf Ali's forces pursued the raiders and killed 90 of them.

Forty rifles, of French make, were captured from the raiders.

The British Fiscal Question.

COMMENTS BY A LIBERAL ORGAN.

CURZONISM AND BALFOURISM COMPARED.

The "Daily News" (Liberal), commenting upon Lord Curzon's recent speech on the tariff prolem states :—"Lord Curzon stands for a large modification of the fiscal system. If Curzonism is not exactly Balfourism to-day the chances are that Balfourism will be Curzonism to-morrow. Curzonism is not protection or retaliation ; it is a specious proposal to broaden the basis of taxation for revenue purposes only in order to keep free-traders within the Conservative Party, to relieve the wealthy of direct taxation, and to provide funds for social reform."

The same journal protests against broadening the basis of taxation by raising the cost of living to the poor.

Anti-Japanese Feeling.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

A DETERMINED MOVEMENT.

The Chinese money-changers at Hong Kong are refusing Japanese bank notes even at a discount.

The organisers of the boycott declare that they will not relent until Japanese commerce has suffered to the extent of £60,000,000.

The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce is circularising the principal Chambers in China, in order to obtain diplomatic action to stop the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association's proposal to insert lottery tickets in bales of yarn, thus fostering Japanese trade to the detriment of the trade of India.

Australia's Defences.

MR. PRICE SUPPORTS MR. DEAKIN'S SCHEME.

Addressing the Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London, Mr. T. Price, Premier of South Australia, said he was entirely in accord with Mr. Deakin's scheme of citizen soldiership.

In view of the awakening of the East, somebody he continued, must stand up and be ready to fight if we are going to retain Australia as a jewel in the crown of the Empire.

Canadian Immigration Restrictions.

A NEW LAW PASSED.

The Canadian Parliament has passed the Bill restricting immigration to persons who come direct from the land of their birth. An amendment to exempt men who have served in the British Army or Navy was rejected. The measure has received the Royal assent.

The Germanising of Posen.

PRINCE VON BULOW SEEKS THE VATICAN'S AID.

Prince von Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, has started for Rome to seek the Vatican's help to break the resistance of the Centre (Catholic) Party in the Reichstag in connection with the Germanising of Posen, one of the Prussian Polish provinces.

The Stranded Star of Japan.

CAPTAIN CONSIDERS POSITION HOPELESS

The Captain of the steamer Star of Japan considers that the vessel is in a hopeless condition. The vessel's hull has been pierced by a rock.

Lord Rayleigh.

Lord Rayleigh, Scientific Adviser to Trinity House and formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, succeeds the late Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The Cape Colony Tariff.

The Cape Colony Tariff Commission has recommended a moderate increase in the Customs duties, for the purposes of protection.

Old-Age Pensions.

THE "SPECTATOR" WARNS MR. ASQUITH.

The "Spectator" vigorously warns Mr. Asquith against pursuing an old-age pensions scheme, as if the scheme be adopted the next Government will tions.

REALLY, the cruel injustice of man to woman passes belief. The ladies had arranged that the chair at the Albert Hall "votes for women" meeting should be empty—a pathetic reminder that Mrs. Pankhurst was immured in Holloway. And the whole effect was spoiled by letting Mrs. Pankhurst out a day before her time. But the women have been equal to an explanation that is quite deliciously feminine. The Government, it seems, let Mrs. Pankhurst out of prison because they were afraid of her.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

POLITICS IN ENGLAND. THE present state of politics at home is highly interesting. I suppose more extraordinary things have happened in the political world during the last three or four weeks than usually happen during a similar number of years. There is, for example, Mr. John Morley accepting a peerage. One would scarcely have expected him to do that, though one admires his reasons and congratulates the House of Lords on so valuable an addition to its ranks. Still somehow or other one never associated "honest John" and the gilded society of Peers. Then there was the Peckham election with its significant result, because it is not possible to explain it away by the Licensing Bill, or at any rate if you do, you are forecasting similar radical defeats in fifty per cent of the English constituencies. Then one has to observe that the last three weeks have watched the death of the Home Rule party as opposed to the Unionists. It appears that the present Liberal Party, the offspring of the late Mr. Gladstone's ability and eloquence, now repudiates the policy in support of which the G. O. M. met his Waterloo. Home Rule is no longer a principal plank of the Liberal platform, or indeed any plank at all. One wonders if they would have confessed as much before the last general election. I have always understood that the main reason why Lord Rosebery ceased to lead the Liberal Party was because he was opposed to Home Rule and believed in the House of Lords, though no doubt he was in favour of mending it. But apparently these reasons no longer interfere, though Lord Rosebery has ceased long ago to desire to lead the party of which he is so brilliant an ornament. In his stead and in the stead of poor ailing C.-B. we get the smart, essentially common sense and painfully unsensational barrister Mr. Asquith, who first became celebrated when he married Miss Tennant of Dodo fame. This is the man who, as a rising counsel, represented the Parnellites on the celebrated Commission, and now his first act as leader of the Liberal Party is to effectually knock the Home Rule party's hopes on the head.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL. This is all passing strange and I cannot but agree that the Home Rulers have some ground of complaint against the new Prime Minister's position. That they feel it bitterly is already shown by their attitude at Manchester, where the support of the Irish vote was withdrawn from Mr. Winston Churchill's candidature. If that defection led to the defeat of that precocious youngster, it will sound the knell of the present Liberal Party. As for Winston Churchill—well there you have a remarkable and romantic history. Within a dozen years a by no means too popular subaltern in the 4th Hussars in India, then a war correspondent in South Africa escaping from the Boers hidden under the tarpaulins of railway waggons, then an M.P. and a Conservative, then ratted to the Radical Party and Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Now a member of a Cabinet which numbers Mr. Lloyd George, an obscure Welsh solicitor, as its Chancellor of Exchequer. How the Radical Party and especially a man of Mr. Asquith's judgment ever came to swallow Winston, wants a lot of explaining. But, indeed, this new Government is doomed and when it has administered a rap on the head of the Labour Party, as it is bound to do, it will go to the country without the Irish and Labour votes and having incurred the most opposition on account of its Licensing Bill. There can only be one result of such a position,—speedy and ignominious defeat. This has been made manifest by the decisive rejection of Mr. Winston Churchill at Manchester. I also deeply regret that I shall not be on the scene at the next general election and taking part in it because the issues at stake will be wider and more varied than ever before. There are not now two parties but many parties, and it is a question of how they will combine. This very difficulty seems also to my mind to sound the knell of long parliaments, because, in future, Governments will be based on compromises which are noteriously not of a permanent character.

NEW PARTIES. These changes of policy and the growth of so many new parties must, for a time at least, be fatal to the aspirations of the Indian politician and his self-appointed representatives in the House. Sir John Jardine will no doubt continue to advertise himself by asking questions, mostly of a perfectly useless character, about India. But no one will listen to him or his likes. There are the fights between Capital and Labour, Home Rule and Unionism, Brewer and Teetotaller, and these will fill up all public interest at the next election. To think, indeed, that I had almost forgotten Tariff Reform. But while these big issues are being fought, matters of internal government and affairs in India are not likely to receive undue attention. The voice of the Congress is scarcely likely to be heard amid the din of the Home Rulers, the Tariff Reformers, the Socialists, and the Brewers. It is perhaps as well, for India has had enough of legislation at present, and what it wants mostly is time and leisure to digest what it has already swallowed. But the greatest of all these phenomena is John Morley—a Peer!

LEAVE TO VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS. I read with much interest the Debate in the House of Lords on the subject of granting leave to Viceroys and Governors during their tenure of office. It seems to me that all common sense is in favour of the idea within reasonable bounds. Surely no great harm could be done to the public service were a Governor of Bombay to be allowed leave home during his period of office, for not more than three months on each occasion. The Senior Member of Council could easily act for him. and recent experience has shown that this does not lead to any dislocation of business. I do not think that Governors are entitled to this leave so much on public as on private grounds. Now that the telegraph is as highly developed and the mails take so short a time to arrive, I cannot imagine any situation arising in which any advantage would be gained by the Governor's going home to confer with the Secretary of State for India. The channels of communication are sufficiently easy to make such a course quite unnecessary. But on private grounds surely there is everything to be said for such leave. To begin with, five years is now recognised to be longer than a European should continuously stay in the East, and even the ordinary clerk in an office gets six months in his first four years. To my mind, the condition imposing five years residence is simply tyrannical. If the idea is to make Governorships so unattractive that no one will accept them, that object will no doubt be effected in time. But surely in the case of every man of position and advanced years there must occur once, if not twice, in the course of five years, occasions when his presence in England is almost imperative. It may be sickness of a relative, or urgent private affairs, or some other cause. To take the first, Lord Lamington had to resign on account of the continued and much regretted ill-health of Lady Lamington, whereas had he been able to run home for three months, his resignation would probably not have been necessary. It would be an impertinence to refer to the position of our present Governor owing to the illness of Lady Clarke. Enough to say that he has everyone's very sincere sympathy in the matter, and that his and Lord Lamington's cases afford striking proof of the necessity of doing away with the old system of continuous residence, which dates from the time when a voyage to India was a matter of as many weeks as now of days. It is time that provision was made for the Viceroy and Governors going home in cases of urgent necessity and that a short absence of, say, three months should not disqualify them from continuing their services to this country.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE. The recent disturbed state of affairs in the Telegraph Department is a striking example of the way in which the ideas and methods of the West are making themselves felt in the East. Labour is beginning at last to speak in this great country and the labourer is asserting himself as he has every right to do. India is finding herself face to face, as was inevitable, with a struggle between capital and labour, between employer and employed. This was bound to come and the wonder is that it did not come long ago. We are, I believe, on the threshold of an era of strife. There is nothing wrong about it at all. It is simply natural. There are, I believe, some good people in this world who think it almost criminal for an employe to demand more pay for less work from his employer. This was for years the view of the upper middle class, but for all practical purposes it is now as defunct as the Dodo. The plain position is simply this, that the workman will get what he can out of his employer and the employer as much as he can out of his employes. At this stage people are inclined to wave in your face the name Political Economy as if it were the panacea for everything. It is nothing of the sort ; it is indeed only four or five hundred pages spent in explaining what every sane man knows, that a man is inclined to do the best he can for himself outside the Penal Code and social ostracism. Strikes are excellent means of supporting the claims of employes. On the other hand, a strike by a number of workmen, whose places can at once be filled, is worse than idiotic. The greater difficulties a strike causes to employers and to the public, the more likely it is to be successful. When there are fifty applicants for one man's job, the wages paid to the successful one are not likely to be high. It is all a question of supply and demand, which together dominate all human relationships. If a thing is worth £50 to me and A is the only man who can do it, then A is a fool if he asks less than £ 50 for the job. But if the whole alphabet is willing to do it, then surely £10 would be an excellent wage. The great thing is to keep the professional agitator out of this country. It pays him to foment strife and discord and to postpone a settlement as long as may be. But labour troubles are sure to come in India, and all that either party may ask is a fair field and no favour. There was a time when it was said that the longest purse wins, but combination amongst workmen, if genuine and not engineered by professional agitators, is likely to try a very long purse indeed.

THE BILLIMORA-SARRA RAILWAY LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A railway line has been projected from Billimora, in His Highness the Gaekwar's territory, to Sarra, near Hoonai, which is a sacred place for pilgrimage at this time of the year. To this Hoonai pilgrimage thousands of passengers go every year from Billimora, Surat, Naosari, Bulsar, etc. The survey operations for this line are being carried on at present. The first station on this projected line, starting from Billimora, will be Gandevi, which is a large town by itself. I would suggest that the line should take a little curve and touch Chikhlee closely, before proceeding onward. Chikhlee is a large town in the Surat Collectorate, and is the centre or capital of the Chikhlee Taluka. In the Chikhlee Taluka there are about 80 villages large and small, and besides it has a Mamlatdar's Cutcherry and is the seat of the Head Constable or Fouzdar of the Taluka. Every year the Collector of the District, the Civil Surgeon, the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, etc., are obliged to visit this Taluka Headquarters, and it is quite necessary that the projected railway line should closely touch Chikhlee, which must have a railway station of its own. By giving to this town a railway station, it will advance materially in trade and commerce, and I have no doubt that the Collector of the Surat District will see that the claims of this large Taluka town are not ignored, and that it shall be given its rightful place in the projected railway scheme, while there is yet time to do so.—Yours, &c.,

B. N. B.

Billimora, April 27.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Lieut. J. A. S. Phillips, I. M. S., took over medical charge of the 109th Infantry from the 26th January, inclusive, vice Capt. W. H. Cox I. M. S., proceeded on combined leave.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Lieutenant Arthur, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to India on appointment to the 69th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain White, Gordon Highlanders, has been selected for appointment as Adjutant of the 4th Battalion of that regiment at Aberdeen.

Major Clerke, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed an Assistant Inspector on the inspection staff of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Lieutenant R. W. Gray, Leinster Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major Talbot, Rifle Brigade.

The following Royal Artillery officers embark for duty in India on the dates stated :—Captain W. M. Ogg, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 17th April, 1908: Captain L. C. Gordon, 86th Heavy Battery, on 24th April, 1908 ; Captain G. Balston, 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 8th May, 1908.

Captain Peart, 106th Pioneers, is appointed Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, during the absence of Colonel Phillott on leave.

A **DEFINITION** of genius by a genius is always an event in the history of language, and when the definition is characteristic of its utterer and epigrammatic to boot it is apt to become proverbial, like Carlyle's famous summing up of the divine afflatus. Thomas Edison, who is undoubtedly one of the greatest geniuses of this or any other age, has just given us his definition of it, which is, "Genius is 2 per cent. inspiration and 98 per cent. perspiration"; a racy paradox worthy, says the "Tatler", to be the twentieth-century parallel of the Carlylean dictum of the nineteenth.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL DIET

The New State Loans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL 10.

For a few days the Imperial Diet will be convened after the Easter recess ; but all the principal Public Acts prepared for its decision have been disposed of in the unusually long session of this winter. Of paramount importance among the new Acts of Parliament are three : the amendment of the Naval Programme, the Law of Associations and the Act on Stock Exchanges. The Navy Estimates enable the Admiralty to replace the older ships of unsatisfactory fighting efficiency more quickly than heretofore by warships equivalent to those of other Navies. Undoubtedly Germany will gain considerably in Sea power by the amendments of her Naval Programme, and it reflects credit on the Imperal Diet that it readily passed the Navy Act, though the additional expenditure involved is certainly no trifle. In the eyes of the German Navy League not enough has been demanded by the Government. But it was an understood thing between the Federal Governments of Germany that moderation was the best guaraantee of good success and that the German Navy not being intended for aggressive purposes the Estimates may safely be kept within moderate limits. Up to 1906 the total naval expenditure of Germany amounted only to one-third of that of Great Britain and to less than a half of that of the United States, being in fact lower than that of France and even Russia. By the new Act, Germany will spend a little more than either of her continental neighbours for the next few years.

Far more doubtful was the fate of the two other important bills relating to the Law of Associations and to the Reform of the Stock Exchanges. Indeed, up to the last it seemed doubtful whether a majority could be found in them for the Imperial Diet. Generally speaking the final success is due to a compromise by which the Government consented to a long list of modifications, so that the Liberals were allowed to leave their stamp on the Act of Associations, while the Conservatives with their anti-commercial tendencies made their influence felt in the Reform of the Stock Exchanges. Nevertheless the new Law on Stock Exchanges is an improvement on the present state of things as far as the share market is concerned. Dealers in cereals have, however, reason to complain that the Liberal parties have made very large concessions to the agrarian prejudices of the Conservatives.

From a political point of view the result of the session ought not to be measured by the material progress attained in this legislation but by the significance of the fact that after all a compromise has been possible between the totality of the Conservatives including the extreme agrarians and the Liberals with their Radical allies. With foreigners the average German enjoys the reputation of being well disciplined and easy to govern on account of the sense of obedience being impressed upon his mind in the schools and still more during the compulsory service with the colours. He seems to be quite enthusiastic in following the directions of an acknowledged authority. In political affairs, however, this instinct of sensible discipline is sadly missing with German citizens. There another national trait, the overstrained notion of individualistic self-assertion, comes to the foreground. This national characteristic accounts for the large number of factions among the members of Parliament. Then the antagonism between Liberals and Conservatives during the last twenty years was so keenly felt that a practical understanding between them seemed out of the question.

It was therefore a hard task to bring these two opposites together and to mediate a compact of systematic co-operation between their leaders. That Prince Bulow succeeded in matching the unruly couple and that at the end of this session some creditable fruit sprang up from this union is undoubtedly a great success. Both rare bonhomie and decided energy were required for gaining his point. All devices of his easy good-nature were taken into requisition, when 'entre les poires et le fromage' he used to address the leaders of both parties that they had to find some means of agreeing to one and the same measure. But he showed also unwonted energy when, in December 1907, a split between the elements of the "Bloc" seemed unavoidable. By persuading them that, by their petty quarrels they were doing the work of their enemies and were already on the point of bringing about a Ministerial crisis he succeeded in reconciling them.

There are still some difficult problems to be solved by the new "Block," especially the Financial Reform. But it is to be hoped that the understanding between them will become easier by long acquaintance and by the pride in the legislative work achieved by their combined efforts.

THE NEW GERMAN AND PRUSSIAN STATE LOANS.

In the "Times" and some French papers the present emission of 12½ Million Lstr. Imperial Government bonds and 20 Million Lstr. Prussian consols at the high rate of four per cents. is seized as a welcome opportunity for asking two questions. The first is one of financial policy and starts from a doubt whether a State in such prosperous condition as the German Empire and Prussia are credited with, should offer a higher rate of interest upon its new bonds than formerly. The second question refers, with studied simplicity, to the probable purpose of these large emissions and asks whether such profitable conditions would have been offered if the craving for new Dreadnoughts and big cannons were less extravagant in leading German circles. A clear answer on both questions is easily obtainable from notorious facts.

As regards the intrinsic value of the new emission we need only compare what the latest available statistics disclose. Starting with Prussia we find her whole national debt stated at 7963 2/3 million Marks, on which yearly 275 2/3 millions are due in the shape of interest and 47 1/2 millions as amortisation. For a country with 47 1/2 millions of inhabitants this amount would not be exorbitant under any circumstances ; as it gives only a sum of 167 Marks per head of population, or if we add the Imperial German loans of 52 4/5 Marks per head of the German population, we arrive at altogether 213 4/5 Marks. Even that is below the figures of other countries; for we find for Great Britain 265 3/5 Marks of national debt per head of the population ; for Italy 306 2/3 Marks and for France not less than 620 4/5 Marks. There is, moreover, in the case of Prussia a profitable asset to be taken into consideration that changes the whole aspect of the question. The State railways of Prussia represent an invested capital of 9183 million Marks, and yielded in the last year a surplus of 703 1/4 million Marks. Prussia gets from this source of revenue alone every year not only the whole amount required for the National Debt service but also 370 millions in addition. Besides the railways we find the Demesne lands yielding 18 millions, the Forests of the State yielding a surplus of 57 1/4 millions and the State Mines with a clear profit of 18 millions. The Prussian State derives this from its profitable undertakings not less than 796 1 millions a year, while its National Debt absorbs by way of interest only 275 2-3 millions. No other State in the whole world is in such a favourable position, and the new loan of 400 millions will not materially alter it.

The Budget of the German Empire does not show such an enviable excess of self-earned Revenue over the requirements of the National Debt service. But as the totality of the Federal States is responsible for the Imperial Bonds, the debts of the German Empire participate of their financial prosperity, especially that of Prussia. Of independent sources of revenue the Empire has only the Postal Service, the Imperial Printing Office and some Railways. From them the Empire draws a clear revenue of 87 4-5 million Marks, and as 113 3-5 are required for the Imperial Debts Service, their remain 25 4-5 millions to be covered from other sources of income. That this amount is comparatively small for a country with 62 million inhabitants we may learn from the fact that the amount not covered by profitable undertakings reaches 70 million Marks in the case of Great Britain and 588 millions in the case of France.

We now turn to the second question, whether or not these emissions are to be applied for warlike purposes. Here we refer to the Reports on Ways and Means passed in the Diet and the Prussian Parliament. Prussia wants 225 million Marks for the colonisation of Prussian Poland and 350 millions for the construction of railways and canals. In the estimates of the German Empire we find the constitutional contributions by the Federal States replaced by a loan issue on account of the postponement of the Financial Reform that was expected in the beginning of this year. Moreover, from comparative statistics we may satisfy ourselves that Germany spends per head of population less on her armaments than France and Great Britain. The figures are, for Army and Navy expenditure 2,756 Marks per head in Germany, 4,437 Marks in Great Britain, 4,615 in France. For productive purposes, on the other hand, Germany devotes 75 per cent., of her large revenues, France 39 per cent., and Great Britain 35 4-5 per cent.

Thus we see that the Government bonds issued by the German Empire and the State of Prussia are certainly, as regards their intrinsic value, not inferior to those of France and Great Britain. That they are offered at such a high rate of interest as four per cent. is due in the first place to the present condition of the money market. Besides, it is to be considered that a large amount of the German State loans is invested in enterprises that yield a high surplus of Revenue. Countries that owe such assets as the German railways may well afford to let their creditors enjoy some portion of the money earned by such investments. Certainly are they not to postpone the development of such profitable enterprises on account of the present high rate of interest required for ready money.

L. ASCH.

TELEGRAPH GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The following comparative statement of the old and new duties will give you an idea of the hardships of the new system:—

OLD SYSTEM.	NEW SYSTEM.
Evening Duty.	Evening Duty.
Day Duty.	Day Duty.
Night duty, with double staff for division.	Night duty, with small staff for continuous nightwork.

The only difference between the old system and the new system is that signallers now lose the privilege of sleep while on night duty. I am convinced there will be a general breakdown in the health of the staff if eight hours' continuous night work is insisted on.

The complaint has always been that the old duties were onerous—and so they were in comparison to the work done by other Government offices; but instead of relieving the burden Mr. Newlands has increased it by depriving men of the three hours rest during the night shift. The ideal before the minds of the Telegraph subordinates has always been the 6 hours' shifts, like those observed by the Eastern Telegraph Company. This is not an unreasonable demand and Government should not demur to it.

Mr. Newlands could have re-arranged the duties, but not so as to increase the hardships. No doubt he has shown further economy to Government because by increasing the hours of work he released, it is supposed, about ten per cent. of the staff, which the department chose summarily to dismiss during the recent troubles. On the same principle, if each signaller was compelled to do 12 hours a day, the staff could easily be reduced by 50 per cent.,—only that Government would be responsible for overworking its employes.

Some attempt has been made to show the public that Mr. Newlands' re-arrangement of the men's duties will cause a rapid disposal of traffic. On the contrary, as every reflecting person will see, the acceleration of the speed of working can never be in proportion to the increase in the period of duty, but the reverse. What the Government had in view when they requisitioned the services of an English expert was the introduction of a new and up-to-date system of working, which Mr. Newlands had already introduced and the success of which is in no way dependant on whether the staff do 56 hours a week according to Mr. Newlands' shifts or only 38 or 40 hours a week like the rest of the Government departments.

If Mr. Newlands had had a little consideration for the Telegraph signaller, he could easily have proposed the following day and and night shifts which, besides being acceptable to the staff, would hardly cause further expense to Government.

(1) Evening duty 15 to 22.
(2) Day duty 8 to 15.
(3) Night duty 22 to 3.
(4) Morning duty 3 to 8.

If the above main duties were to be introduced, the men doing night work would not be overworked and would be able to maintain a good speed in working. It is high time the Government copied the urbanity of the Cable Companies in India, especially when they hold a monopoly of the Telegraph. No doubt the Telegraph Department has earned a reputation as a money-making department, and the annual profits might easily satisfy the most ambitious private concern. But in oppressing their men for the sake of gain, the Government are forgetting the principle underlying State monopolies, viz., the cheapening of these conveniences for the public. The employes therefore naturally expect more generous treatment at the hands of the Government than would be extended to then by purely commercial concerns

It struck Mr. Newlands, however, that the men obtained no relaxation of work on Sundays and he suggested that matters should be so arranged that every man should do only two hours work on Sundays. The department although advertising that the men are enjoying this relaxation have, however, not yet brought it into force, and perhaps never intend doing so. The public are made to believe that the telegraph operator does 50 hours a week when he still does 56 hours a week. The staff, however, have no confidence that the Sunday division will be a success unless all telegraph offices stop accepting ordinary and deferred traffic between 5 p. m. on Saturday to 6 a. m. on Monday. Ninety per cent. of the traffic is supplied by the native firms and several of them work on Sundays and holidays.

The native exchanges, e.g. the Marwari bazar, are active till midnight on every day of the week in large centres like Bombay, and it is not likely the stopping of deferred traffic will be a bar to their despatching telegrams of a higher class, unless they have to be paid for at urgent rates.—Yours, etc.,

EXPERIENCE.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th April give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall exceeded one inch in the north of Garhwal; half an inch in the east of the Almora district and in Pilibhit; and light rain in twenty-four other districts. The rain did good in the hill districts and enabled ploughings for autumn corps to be resumed where they had been retarded for want of rain. Prospects of spring crops have improved in north Garhwal but in the hills generally, except in irrigated tracts, they are poor. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in places in the hill districts. Harvesting in the plains continued in full swing in northern and western districts; the outturn of the spring crop being somewhat disappointing in the Meerut division; in the rest of the Provinces harvesting is drawing to a close and the crop is being threshed and winnowed. The outturn of the "mahua" crop is reported to be disappointing in Bundelkhand. Opium extraction is nearing completion. Irrigation of sugarcane and of extra crops continues. Prices have fallen in fourteen districts and in the north and west of the Province; elsewhere they are stationary and have risen slightly in Sultanpur. Markets are well stocked and importation is now on a much reduced scale. Special measures are in progress to bring grain into the hill districts and into the Tehri State. The condition of agricultural stock, except in one or two districts, is fair. New fodder is available but is dear and forest hay is still being utilized.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion in many districts with the result that the number of workers on public and aided works has risen. There is a reduction in the numbers on gratuitous relief and in poorhouses. The general health of the people is satisfactory. There is no wandering and no noticeable immigration or emigration. 21,354 persons are on relief in the Balrampur Estates. The numbers on Government relief are:—workers on public works 490,393; on aided works 68,500; on test works 1,954; dependants on works 236,929; on gratuitous relief 335,193; in poorhouses 2,865; total 1,135,834. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 220,563; Mirzapur (with Family Domains) 109,402; Gonda (excluding Balrampur) 106,315; Kheri 96,356; Banda 89,661; Jalaun 70,588; Sitapur 67,026; Allahabad 57,061. Prices—Almora 8¼; Garhwal 7½ to 11; Mirzapur 7½ to 10; Jalaun and Bahraich 9¼; Hamirpur and Banda 9 5/16; Fatehpur 9 to 10; Kheri 9 7/16; Allahabad 10 to 14; Etah 13 to 14; Budaun 14 to 15; Azamgarh 15 1/4; elsewhere 10 to 13 1/2 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Good to light rain has fallen in Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Jhang and Multan. Prices of good grains are rising in eight and falling in five districts, but are still generally at or above scarcity rates except in Multan. Sowings of extra spring crops and of autumn crops are going on. Spring crops are being harvested in several districts. The expected yield of irrigated crops is good to below average and of unirrigated average to bad. The opium crop is average in Amritsar and below average in Lahore. The rainfall of the last two weeks did some good to standing crops in the Salt range but did neither harm nor good in other tracts. The rain has come too late to revive very late sown crops on dry land. The rainfall is beneficial for extra spring crops and early autumn sowings. Crops have been damaged by hailstorm, river flood and cold winds in Mianwali. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, parts of Hissar, Ambala, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Pasture is insufficient in Lahore. The condition of cattle is good to poor. The canal water-supply is insufficient in Ambala and Lyallpur. The canal was closed during the week in Delhi. 1,292 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,187 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Light showers fell in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of standing crops is average. Extra spring sowings still continue. The cultivation of sugarcane and cotton is in progress. The public health is good. The water-supply is abundant and rivers are in flood. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling but very slowly. Prices:—wheat 8¾ to 13; gram 12 3/16 to 16; bajra 13 1-4 to 15; and maize 11¾ to 17 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There were slight showers at Karauli and Bharatpur. Harvesting is completed in some places and the outturn is reported to be very fair. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. The fodder and water-supply are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Sirohi and Shahpur and show a tendency to fall in Marwar, Jaisalmer and Ajmer-Merwara; they have risen in Tonk and Jhalawar. Food stocks seem to be adequate but prices continue much above the normal. The total numbers on special public works in Banswara, Karauli, Bharatpur and Ajmer is 3,000; gratuitous relief on a small scale is being given in Marwar and Bharatpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain partial in Gwalior and *nil* elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is almost finished in Indore and Bundelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Prospects of the area sown are fair to good, but damage is reported for want of moisture in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle are showing emaciation in Sailana. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; sufficient in Indore and Bhopawar and in the Malwa Agency except in Sailana and Piploda; fair in Baghelkhand and fair but scanty in Bundelkhand. Prices have risen slightly in Rutlam; have fallen slightly in parts of Bundelkhand; and are high but steady elsewhere. Extraction of opinion is in progress.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. Prices have fallen slightly in parts of Bundelkhand. Prices are:—Bundelkhand 9¼ to 10¼; Bhopawar 9 to 14; and Indore 9 to 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are: Rewa—on works 67,500, on gratuitous relief 11,000. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 6,500; on gratuitous relief 1,000. Total for the Agency 86,000. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 7,000; on gratuitous relief 5,000; total 12,000. In Indore State—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 25,000. In the Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua State—on works 5,000; on gratuitous relief 1,500; Manpur 86. Grand total—on works 86,000; on gratuitous relief 43,586. Total on both kinds of relief 129,586.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Slight rain fell in the Hatta and Hingoli tahsils and at Yeotmal. The spring harvest is at an end and normal hot weather conditions have set in. Agricultural operations are being confined to threshing, winnowing and preparation of land for next monsoon sowings Liberal grants of "takavi" are being distributed for agricultural improvements and will shortly be distributed for the purchase of bullocks and seed grain. "Mahua" is being picked and has received considerable damage from stormy weather in Damoh. Water is generally sufficient, but fodder is scarce in several districts and dear everywhere. The price of wheat fell in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Chanda and Drug by ½ to 1 seer and rose in Bhandara, Bilaspur and Yeotmal by ½ seer. Rice in Saugor and Drug; and rice and juar in Chanda became cheaper by ½ seer. The price of rice rose in Damoh, Bhandara and Yeotmal by ½ to 1 seer. Gram sells dearer by ½ seer in Damoh and Mandla and by 1 seer in Bhandara; in the remaining districts prices of staple food grains remained stationary.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Light showers, not exceeding, 35 cents, were received during the week in Kawardha, Kanker and Bastar. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops continued. Preparation of land for the ensuing crop, construction of field embankments and picking of "mahua" were in progress. Fodder and water are getting scarce in Kawardha and in parts of Bastar. The price of wheat rose by 2 seers in Bastar; by 1 seer in Sarangarh and Sakti; and by ¾ seer in Raj-Nandgaon. Rice became dearer in Bastar and cheaper in Korea by 1/2 seer.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Owing to completion of reaping and exhaustion of harvest earnings the numbers on works, both village and ordinary, have increased but picking of "mahua" and other forest produce continues to give employment to many people. It has been found necessary to open a village work in Saugor and to recommence village relief on a small scale there. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased in all districts except Damoh where there is a slight fall due to removals in the previous fortnight. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat has fallen to 9 3/4 seers in Jubbulpore; elsewhere prices range between 7 1/2 and 9 seers per rupee. The condition of the people is good. Kitchens for children which were closed during the harvest have not been reopened yet. The numbers on relief are:—on works 3,420; weavers on relief 2,636; on gratuitous relief 15,441; total 21,497.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

We have rarely had occasion to listen to a lecture at once so complete, so well proportioned to the time and the audience, and so comprehensive in its treatment as that of Mr. A. Sahlin, dealing with the Tata Iron and Steel Works, and delivered at the Wilson College on the 31st ultimo. The subject is one of such unusual interest, even in its remotest technical details that, to an engineer of the special experience of Mr. Sahlin, the temptation must have been great to linger among the scientific wonders of his subject at the risk of losing hold on an audience that was more literary and commercial than scientific. Such an error of judgment was avoided by reason of an experience of the country and its people gained during long months spent in preliminary investigations and resulting in a report that for completeness and thoroughness in every detail was pronounced at the Benares Conference by Dr. T. H. Holland, Director-General of Geology, to be the most exhaustive that ever came under his notice.

The Tata Iron and Steel Works have reached a stage of progress where they have ceased to loom largely in the daily newspaper; the stage which lies between inception and the production of marketable material—a period in which the general public has little interest, and which, to many, suggests that something may be wrong. This is the time when the nervous investor is persuaded to sell out to the hrewd speculator; it therefore offers a suitable occasion for a general review of the scheme in a popular form. The lecturer traced the origin of the ron industry to China from whence it spread to India and thence to other countries westward. It must have reached considerable proportions in this country if we may judge by the indications of labour in the cave temples and ancient buildings, not to speak of a considerable export trade that was known to exist. The quality of the steel made was due entirely to the purity of the Indian ores and not to any scientific knowledge on the part of the workers, who never in any age discovered that their fires could be blown with a stream of water without any moving mechanism. They worked in one spot until the local wood supply was exhausted, and then had to seek a fresh locality, for the replanting of forests was not thought of until introduced by foreigners. The Indian investing public had from time to time heard of the misfortunes of the Bengal Iron Company which, for many years, struggled with adversity in many forms, due principally, to defective installation, and although it has reached a period of well earned success, the belief had got about that India is not a country for the manufacture of iron and steel. But when Mr. Tata began his survey of the raw materials with the aid of experts, they gradually found that India is blessed above all other countries with all the elements of an enormous and successful iron industry. The data provided by Mr. Sahlin shew that the ores acquired by the Company are richer and cheaper at the furnace than in any other country, that 100 million tons of good coking coal are already secured, that ample supplies of lime and manganese are available, that railway freights from Kalimati to Calcutta are phenomenally low, that a supply of good water is ensured equal to that of the City of Bombay, and that the Government of India has offered a standing order for 20,000 tons of rails per annum for 10 years provided that the quality of the metal meets the standard specification. This, with the materials available leaves no room for doubt, and as one quality only of metal is to be produced, the other products such as rods, bars and beams, are assured of a good market. With a sound knowledge of the situation and of the materials to be used, the planning of this new colony, which will number at least 20,000 persons when complete, has been carried out by men of exceptional experience in the laying out of modern ironworks. The whole of the objects of the works were known and studied beforehand, and the plant has been laid out with the latest labour-saving appliances and also with due regard to the heat of the climate. All the processes are in detached sheds of ample height and size, allowing free circulation of air, and, in all the places when men are exposed to much heat a current of air of sufficient velocity is at hand to keep them alert and comfortable. The arrangements for the social and hygienic well-being of the whole staff are of the most modern description, ensuring ample space, good drainage and pure water, and by a very fortunate chance a magnificent forest-clad hill 3,000 feet high offers an attractive retreat for rest or recreation only a few miles away. The social scheme of the Company include a club, library, swimming baths, school and church buildings, and a well ordered hospital. In the matter of education we suspect that the experience of Mr. Sahlin of "the young man with the letters behind his name" will have a practical result in the system of training adopted at Kalimati. He found his young engineer assistants in many cases not only incompetent and lazy, but also without desire to learn, and devoid of all enthusiasm—the result, perhaps, of a mistaken vocation. Nevertheless, his belief in the capacity of Indians to manage important enterprises is both sincere and well founded and his compliment to Khan Bahadur Bezonji Dadabhoy, the Manager of the Empress Mills at Nagpur, was a well merited tribute to the admirable control of the most successful mills in India, which contain only one European, a specialist in one department.

The publication of Mr. Sahlin's lecture will, we hope, have a wholesome influence on many of the numerous commercial and industrial enterprises that are forming at the present time with extraordinary rapidity, many of them being doomed to failure for no other reason than that of lack of the careful study and preparation that has marked each step of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The story of this enterprise, as told by Mr. Sahlin, may fairly be described as one of the romances of science in which all the miracles are in strict accord with natural, industrial and commercial law.—"Indian Textile Journal."

THE STORY OF SHELLEY'S HEART.

A New Version.

The following remarkable story about the circumstances of Shelley's death is related in an article, "The Letters of John Carne," in the April "Cornhill."

"You will recollect the celebrated and atheistical Percy Bysshe Shelley was drowned not long ago, when sailing in the Bay of Leghorn. Lord Byron and he were greatly attached. Mrs. Shelley, the daughter of Godwin, and Captain Williams's lady were sitting together in the evening extremely anxious at their husbands' long absence, when a messenger came in and said the two getlemen were said to be lost. The poor ladies immediately took a car, and for twenty hours continued driving along the shore, searching and inquiring of everyone for their husbands and searching among the rocks and bays without success. At last, returning from a considerable distance they saw a few people collected near the water's edge, and, on drawing near, the two bodies of their husbands lay on the sand. Mrs. Williams, a young and lovely woman, instantly knew hers, but so mangled was poor Shelley's body that his wife declared and vowed in her misery that it was not his. At last they sent to Lord Byron, who, on reaching the spot, saw instantly that it was his friend. A volume of Keats's poems, which he had been reading when the boat upset, was clasped fast in his hand. They would then have had the bodies carried to their homes, when the police officers came up and declared it was impossible: for the gentlemen might very likely have boarded or had communication with some ship from Africa or the Levant with the plague on board and that the bodies must be burnt on the spot. A fire was kindled and the ladies, wild with anguish looked on; but what was very extraordinary, Shelley's heart could not be consumed, and every effort to reduce it to ashes, after his companion was a heap beside, was in vain. As the last resource they were obliged to shrine it in a quantity of pitch and tar by which means it yielded to the flames. The two ladies then collected the ashes of the gentlemen's hearts and put them in their pocket-handkerchiefs; when who should arrive at full speed but Leigh Hunt, the cockney poet, who sprang from his horse and protested Shelley's ashes belonged to him, as he was his bosom friend and was loved by him dearly, and that the remains of his heart were his due, and he would treasure them sacredly. Mrs. S. kept fast hold and stoutly defended her rights, while a violent altercation ensued. They then offered all that was left of the author of "Islam" and "The Cenci" to Lord B., who refused to have them; but protested he thought they of right belonged to his wife. The two widowed ladies then remounted their car and returned a distance of between twenty and thirty miles with that dismal load dangling in their pockethandkerchiefs. As Byron observed, 'There are things which sometimes occur as realities that completely set at fault the dark wilderness of romance.'"

One or two of the details given in this account are difficult to reconcile with what is recorded elsewhere, but the particulars given are just such as Shelley's friends would have been likely to suppress and Byron *more suo* likely to enlarge on.

TELEPHONE GIRLS' ORNAMENTS.

Woman's rights—the right to dress her hair as fancifully as she pleases and to bedeck herself with tinselled fineries during working hours—formed the subject of interesting questions recently in the Australian House of Representatives. Although most of them are still very young, some of the telephone girls at the Central Exchange are quite as anxious to "shine forth solicitous to bless in all the glaring impotence of dress" as the lady of uncertain age ungallantly satirised by Oliver Goldsmith. Notwithstanding, too, the bitterly hard work and small pay complained of in all branches of the Postal department, the telephone young ladies feel that they are being further oppressed because their new overseer objects to their coming to their daily drudgery wearing artistic jewellery. Twisting a Scriptural phrase to suit the subject, Mr. O'Malley (T.) wanted to know whether the Postmaster-General remembered that "a well ornamented head was a woman's crown of glory." If so, was it right to ask telephone girls to dress their hair simply to suit the requirements of the head gear and to abstain from wearing ornaments? Mr. Mauger gave a cold and unsympathetic but business-like answer. His officers, he said, had reported that complaints of interruptions and disconnections at Windsor and other exchanges had been found to be largely due to the attendants wearing bracelets, bangles and metal ornaments; hence an order had been made prohibiting such things from being used in future. He was officially informed that outside of Australia the wearing of such ornaments in business hours was not permitted in any other telephone exchange in the world.

COMMERCIALISM AND ITS SLAG.

"Whatever be the causes of overcrowding in towns, they are not to be sought in scarcity of land or difficulty in obtaining a foothold upon the soil," thinks the "Times." "They are not to be found in the agrarian system of a country, but in its commercial and industrial system. It is, no doubt, very convenient to throw them upon the agrarian system. Commercialism antices men from the land, uses up their stamina mental and physical makes the them progenitors of weakly off spring, brought up in the most insanitary conditions and then throws its human wreckage upon the land just as it dumps its furnace slag upon a cornfield. Or, when men have grown old in its service, uncared for and unhelped, it calls upon the community at large, upon people who never gained a penny by these men's labour, to provide them with the pensions which ought all along to have been a charge upon the undertakings to which they gave their lives."

The Acting-Governor of Pondicherry was expected to arrive by the *Dupleix* at Calcutta on Thursday. He goes to Chandernagore to investigate the bomb outrage and the general question of the holding of Swadeshi meetings. The Indian public of the town will present a petition through the Admistrateur-General inviting a general and through investigation.

No official confirmation has been received of the report from home that Mr. Wynne gets the Chairmanship of the Railway Board and Mr. Finney the vacant membership, but the information is based upon good authority and is likely to prove correct.

The report current upon the frontier of the Amir's illness and death appears to be a mere canard. Private letters have reached India from Kabul, dated as late as the 16th instant, at which time the Amir was in good health, and nothing is known in official circles of any indisposition since.

HOW THE BRAIN WORKS.

The Telephone within the Body.

A vivid article in "Harper's Magazine" for April, by Edward A. Ayers, A.M., M.D., Emeritus Professor at the New York Polyclinic (Postgraduate) Medical School and Hospital, tells "How the Brain Works," and shows what an amazing telephone the body is.

The human brain is the most marvellous machine in the world. It occupies less space in proportion to its capabilities than any machine it ever invented. It sends a special nerve to every ultimate fibre of some five hundred muscles, to many thousand branching twigs of arteries, to every pinhead area of the numerous glands which keep the machine properly oiled, heated, or cooled; to some sixteen square feet of skin, which is the outpost guard of its castle, with such completeness that the point of a pin cannot find an area unguarded.

It possesses special quarters for the reception and translation of a constant stream of vibrations that are the product of all things movable or still in the outer world. On the retina of every open eye is a picture of the outer view, a focussed imprint of every ray of light and colour; and in the Visual Chamber of the Mental Palace stands a Vibrascope, a magic lantern that receives the retinal picture in its billion speeding series of light waves, and throws them upon its mental screen as a living moving picture of light and shade and colour.

In the Chamber of Sound is a Vibraphone, over whose active wires passes every wave of sound, from the dripping of the dew to the orchestral fortissimo, from the raucous screech of the locomotive to the sighing of the wind through the meadow grass. In the chambers set apart for Scent and Taste and Touch are the secret service guards to report upon the air and food which give sustenance to the palace and upon the solid qualities of the tactile world. And, wonder of all wonders, this complex human brain can think in all languages or in no language, and even conceive its own physical mortality.

A PERFECT SWITCHBOARD.

The human brain contains a network of branching cells, which number somewhere in the billions, so perfectly threaded to one another that all its accustomed acts are done in harmony. It is the most intricate and perfect switchboard that has yet been built. A city telephone company connects over 200,000 telephones with its central switchboard, and its possible combinations are the figure that expresses the sum of each machine being connected in turn with 199,000 others, plus the number of people possible to each instrument. There is an average of sixteen square feet of skin covering the human body, with an average of over 10,000 little nerve telephones in each foot square, or over 160,000 in all. The integument is divided into sub-station areas, as is the telephone system, and when a 'tactile corpuscle'—a skin telephone—rings up central it is answered by a sub-station agent, a little brain, called a ganglion. This clerk attends to all ordinary calls; but if one's foot happens to step on an orange peel, or one sits on a misplaced tack, the commotion is so great that the bells in the main office ring out. In addition to the telephones in the skin are those in every organ of the body. There is one in every little twig of an artery, and when you tell me how many twigs there are in a big tree you will not need to ask how large is the number of twigs in the arterial tree. Here runs a scarlet stream of some twelve pounds of blood through a system of pipes like a city's water works, with its central pump and its thousands of pipes—only the water pipes are of iron and the vascular pipes are like pure rubber hose, contracting here, expanding there, to throw a smaller stream to a quiet district and a larger to the one in action. Here is a scarlet stream that completes its circuit through the heart twice in every minute, which requires the pumping of some 34,000 pounds of blood in twenty-four hours, and it is all under the constant regulation and control of the 'vasomotor' telephones. Then there are the telephones of the great sub-station of the organs of special sense additional to 'touch' the pride of the expert mechanicians. They are those for the eye, ear, nose, and tongue.

The rate of speed of the telephone message is greater—when once it gets started—than is that of the tactile telephone. If one's finger, as Flammarion puts it, could be stretched out to touch the sun, 93,000,000 miles away, the pain would not be felt at the 'central' for 127 years; while a cannon ball would make the trip in ten years, and light rays in eight minutes and seventeen seconds. But while the wave over the sensory nerve is so comparatively slow, and while a return message to a group of muscles to remove the burning finger takes additional time, yet the message must travel only a few feet, and a hundred can be despatched while we are 'getting central' by the telephone. By means of the telautoscope a man's features can be sketched in London and be reproduced within ten minutes in New York. The human eye can by a similar use of interrupted and distributed vibrations send a very perfect drawing of a man's features to the brain and send it in colour. This is a compound telautos cope. By using both eyes the picture becomes 'stereoscopic,' shows a little more than the front half of the face or picture. The telautograph can send your subscription to relieve distress in excellent forgery over a thousand miles in less than a minute.

WHAT MEMORY DOES.

The human brain has a special centre, or receiver, for written words, another for spoken words, a 'central' for each, and a centre for reproducing these words in writing and another in speech. The telegraphone adds the virtues of the phonograph (or vices if you prefer) to the telephone, and can record a message for one in his absence, he on his return, or whoever gets there first, can have spoken through the horn. It has great domestic possibilities. The machine is superior to the brain, because it will sing out its message no matter how late your return; while the ear will receive a question, for example, when one's brain is busy ('Central is busy; shall I call you?'), and our conscious self, the final central, be able to pick it up for a few seconds only after it was received. Memory would be the analogue of the wire in the telegraphone, but memory connects with the senses through the conscious centre, and cannot acquire information when the "ego" is busy.

The succession of Mr. Asquith to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman restores to Oxford the Premiership, which Light Blues have held for some years—both Sir Henry and Mr. Balfour being Trinity (Cambridge) men. The three preceding Prime Ministers—Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Gladstone—were all at Christ Church, Oxford. Mr. Asquith was at Balliol, Oxford. So, among his colleagues in the Cabinet, were the Lord Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary. "But Balliol," the "Daily Chronicle" adds, "though it has had a large share in governing the Empire, finds its first Prime Minister in Mr. Asquith—its first in England that is; for in Persia a recent Prime Minister was an old Balliol man. He held office, we believe, for the greater part of a day."

A DUST-STORM.

Its Coming on a Miners' Camp.

For two days and nights a hot blast from the north has been blowing upon the gravelly, mulga-clad ridges of the White Cliffs opal-fields in Australia. The heated air penetrates everywhere. It filters through the brush shades and shelters of the tents. The canvas flaps are closed and tied in vain. The heat of the outside air-pressure finds its way through the cracks. And you lie and swelter in perspiring moisture. It is even a relief occasionally to come out into the wind. For the moment, while the evaporation of the moisture of the skin takes place, there is a short-lived sense of coolness. But then the dry heat wraps you round with a parching embrace. If, on such days as these, you have to ride or walk in the open, you put on more clothes rather than take them off, for the extra covering screens your body as a shelter between yourself and an over-hot fire might do.

On this morning of the third day there is a somewhat different aspect in the northern sky. The clearness of the low horizon is obscured by a growing tawny-yellow haze. There is little work being done on the claim. Two nights with a temperature of 90 degrees and over, and the consequent restless sleep, have enervated muscular energy. The heat of the still air within the four walls of a sinking is too oppressive to be borne. So the claim is silent, except for the dull thud underground of one pick, that of the solitary crank who elects to burrow in the earth's bowels where all others are content to scratch its surface in their scarrch for the fiery gem. The wind does not penetrate the tortuous galleries where he works alone. The rest of the men are waiting with the silent patience that belongs to remote regions where time has no immediate value for the coming change which the northern sky foretells.

The only improvement in the camp by reason of the hot wind is the temperature of the water in the canvas water-bags. One can be seen hanging on the brush shade outside nearly every tent. As the water continually oozes from the inside through the fibres of the canvas it no sooner reaches the surface than it evaporates in the dry wind, and so reduces the temperature of the contents of the bag many degrees below that of the atmosphere. Every now and then a man will come out of his tent, clad in loose flannel singlet and white moleskin trousers, and put his lips to the wooden nozzle of the bag for a longer or shorter period, according to his prudence and self-restraint. Even water-drinking has its drawbacks. The coolness is pleasant at the moment. But it means, in such weather, an increasing desire and a greater thirst for more in ever lessening periods of time, until at the end of the day a man will possess a mouth of perennial dryness and a thirst which knows no assuaging. Hot, weak tea with no milk and little sugar is the drink with least drawbacks. But the safest axiom to remember is that the less you drink of anything the less you will want or need to drink.

Soon after noon the wind suddenly drops and a calm prevails; the stillness gives a sense of uneasiness by its quickness of coming. Many of the men are dozing on their camp stretchers of saplings and flour bags. A few notice the change, and come out through the flaps of the tents. The haze in the north has extended now until it occupies more than forty degrees of the sky. It is light yellow at its highest, shading off into the blue. On the horizon it is a deep reddish brown. One and all go back into their tents, to come out again axe in hand. Then, with the back of the axe-head, they give an extra drive home to all pegs and stays and tighten up all slack ropes. The noise of the blows soon rouses the dozers, and the whole camp is quickly preparing to meet what may be coming.

About half an hour after the wind has dropped there comes a sound like a deep sigh away in the distant haze. It occasionally increases in volume until the sigh becomes a moan, and then weakens again. The camp is on the side of a sloping ridge looking over a shallow valley, on the other side of which, perhaps two miles away, another ridge rises. The top of it bounds the horizon. The deepening gloom can be seen now to be blurring the outline of this ridge. The sighing is lost in a continuous moan. Quite suddenly a puff of wind strikes the face. By contrast it is icy cold, and almost makes you shiver. Then follows again complete stillness. But the moaning sound is growing. The low hills opposite are covered with mulga scrub. The somewhat dark foliage can be seen in the distance, notwithstanding an increasing gloom, to change to lighter hue. It is the coming tornado pressing the low bushes down until they show the undersides of their leaves. Then the opposite ridge is lost to sight. The moan is fast growing to a roar. The valley is bare of scrub, but the course of a dry creek is marked by a meandering growth of stunted box. As the haze reaches it the tops of the trees wave wildly. At one spot the hand of the storm presses to heavily, and for the space of a hundred yards or so the trees are suddenly seen to be lying crushed down flat, as simply and easily as though a man had trodden amongst some grass blades and left the mark of his boot behind.

The general roar is so great now that this seems to have happened without sound. Puffs of cold air are coming in quick succession, stronger and stronger, accompanied by great splashing drops of rain and stinging pieces of grit and small gravel. By some vagary of the wind-fiend an eddy starts on a bare patch of ground in advance of the approaching blast and travels whirling up the hillside. It gathers in momentum and size, picking up sand, dust, and pebbles; rising into a column every moment bigger and taller; bending, swaying, twisting as it moves onward. Its line of progress passes right across the open camp fire near the cook's tent. Ashes, sticks, frying-pan, pannicans, tin plates, and all the paraphernalia of a camp canteen are drawn up the vortex of the twisting column and carried away. Sometimes one thing or another will fly out with the centrifugal force of the whirlwind and fall groundwards at a sloping angle. And then the spirit of the wind lets go its hold, and the column falls in a thick cloud, depositing its burden broad cast.

The yellow haze covers three parts of the dome of the sky. The wind is roaring continuously. The men have had to turn their backs to it and lean against it, trying to draw their flannels over necks and bare forearms as a protection from the stinging grit and rain drops. And the rain is soaking through vest and trousers, laying them as close as a second skin to the muscles of shoulders and backs and thighs. Three tents at least are lying dishevelled heaps. More are weakly swaying in rickety condition.

The wind lessens. The murk is darkest now in the southern sky. A steady downpour of rain sets in. Tents are quickly raised again. Dry clothes are put on. The fire is lighted. Plates and pint pots are collected. And the bracing change makes supper a welcome subject of consideration. To-morrow will probably be fine and clear, but by contrast wonderfully cold. And during the night the men will wake up and be obliged to add overcoat to blanket to keep themselves warm.

Apropos of the long hours that certain mofussil Judges in Bengal are compelled to sit in Court, the following from the *Law Journal* is interesting: "These long hours are inimical to the interests of Justice, for they involve a physical and mental strain greater than judge, counsel, or jurymen can properly bear." But as the Hon'ble Mr. Streatfeild would say, it matters nothing what happens to Judge, Counsel or Jurymen so long as there are no arrears, and Government have not to find more money to strengthen the judiciary!

A LOVER OF DOGS.

Micky's Reformation.

I made his acquaintance nearly four years ago, writes Charles Edwards in the "Manchester Guardian." He was then a newly joined member of a large city Lads' Club in the South of England. A pale-faced bandy-legged, ragged, little lad of about thirteen years of age as typical a town urchin as one could wish to meet or avoid according to one's point of view. I have always known him as "Micky," and in those days I made many attempts to learn from him how he came by his nickname, for his Christian name was John and I quite failed to see the connection. But Micky always managed to resist my approaches in this as in many other matters. His plan was generally to walk away from me at once, but sometime he would condescend to listen to me, only to laugh in my face, and then walk away even quicker. I had discovered that his chief interest in life was for animals of all kinds except the human species, and I put it to his credit, and against his many faults, that his affection for them was undoubtedly genuine. But rumour had it that Micky was inordinately fond of dogs, especially other people's dogs. Some went so far as to say that he was not even an amateur collector of dogs, but made his living out of his hobby. Certain it was that although he was never seen to do an hour's work his means were, to say the least, ample for his wants. Of course there was always the possibility of his having a private income, and so I kept my faith in him.

But one day I caught sight of him trotting along a back street, followed closely by a big Newfoundland. All seemed well until they reached the top of the narrow entry at the back of the houses in one of which Micky lived. Whether the lad's power over dogs failed him for a moment, or whether this particular entry smelled so strongly of other dogs as to bring the Newfoundland to its senses, I know not, but at this stage Micky and the dog were evidently out of sympathy. The connection was, however, quickly restored with the aid of rope noose, which seemed to fly out of the lad's pocket and on to the dog's neck with one move of his hand. I just had a glimpse of them half way along the entry, Micky with his head down, pulling for all he was worth, and the Newfoundland slithering along on its haunches, to the certain detriment of its tail.

FRIENDS.

The next evening I met the boy in the Lads' Club and told him that I had witnessed his little adventure with the dog. He was more than ready for me. The Newfoundland, it seemed, belonged to the man who lived next door, and whenever the man was drunk (and I gathered this was very often) he always used to kick the poor dog, Micky, being a true dog lover, made it his custom to take the Newfoundland out for a walk every day. I had merely seen them together as I might see them any day. And the reason the dog jibbed at the entry was because it was frightened to go home to the cruel drunken man. I had to content myself. But although I have often met the lad taking "walks" with collies, bull-dogs, and terriers of all descriptions, I have never again set eyes on that one poor, ill-used Newfoundland dog.

Since those days, however, there has been a marked improvement in Micky's character. He is now much more amiable, keeps himself cleaner, and occasionally wears a collar. It is even said that beyond any doubt he does a day's work at least once a week. I find him now quite friendly. The other evening I ventured to ask him again as to the origin of his nickname, and my curiosity was at last satisfied. It seems that every Michaelmas-day a travelling show opened a week's venture on a waste piece of ground near my friend's home—a survival probably of some Michaelmas fair in days long past, as far as this district was concerned. Among many other attractions for the youth of the neighbourhood the enterprising showman organised a pig-riding competition every year, and offered the very appropriate prize of a ham to the lad who succeeded in keeping his seat on the animal's broad and slippery back for the greatest number of complete circuits of the ring. My friend had won this Michaelmas prize for many years, so "Micky" he became and "Micky" he remained. I was much struck by the modesty shown by Micky in the explanation of his success. "Yer see, it's like this: I allus won the fust prize 'cos I wus th' only one wiv legs shaped ter fit the pig!"

A BRAND FROM THE BURNING.

We all believe that the Lads' Club has done a great deal for Micky. He is looked upon as a brand plucked from the burning. His reformation is complete. I think, too, he must have a certain regard for me, for he tried to put a white mouse down my back the other evening. He collects white mice and rats now, and generally has an assortment of each in his pockets. My only fear is that his affection for me may increase, and lead him to try the same trick with a white rate. Sometimes we talk about the old days. What is the use of having a friend if one does not seek his confidence? It seems that Micky's method was simplicity itself. The ashpit at the back of his house was cleared out and coverted into a kennel, with an armful of straw for "m'lad" to lie on. (Micky always speaks of a dog as "my lad"; why I do not know.) There was never more than one dog in the "kennel" at a time, but even with this precaution a particularly smart policeman had noticed that Micky's dog barked differently on different nights, and had made some investigations. I did not consider it polite to inquire as to the result of these inverstigations and therefore turned the conversation to the methods adopted for enticing dogs away from their fond owners. I learned that Micky depended entirely upon the weakness which every dog has, so he says, for sheep's liver. His plan was to go bravely into the dog-owner's garden or yard, allow the dog to smell a nice piece of liver, loose the animal from its chain, and walk away, with the liver in his pocket and the dog at his heels.

At this interesting point of his reminiscences another lad, who was privileged to overhear our conversation, ventured to suggest that such a simple plan would not work at all with a really savage dog. Micky was indignant. "Look 'ere," he said, "Ah'll bet yer a quid ah tek the savagerest dog yer can find out er anyone's yard wiv nuffin in me 'and but er bit er liver." I forgave him this small lapse from virtue. Nothing is more irritating than to have a slur cast upon one's professional ability, even though one has retired from one's profession. I say I forgave him this; but an incident occurred in the club a few nights ago which has given me much food for thought. One of the elder lads happened to mention that he was thinking of buying an Airedale terrier which he had seen in a shop near the market. Micky was up in a minute, his eyes dancing with excitement. "Don't yer 'ave nuffin ter do wiv them men near the market—er lot er rogues they is. Ah'll get yer the finest Airedale yer ever see for 'arf a dollar, and one wiv er peddegree fur five bob." Alas! I am beginning to have some doubts about the reformation of Micky.

The much-talked-of foundation of a Colonial Institute at Hamburg has now been accomplished. The Senate of the old Hanseatic City approved of the necessary legislative Act, and the Assembly of Citizens is not likely to veto it. The new Institute is to serve two purposes at once. Firstly, it will provide for the training of officials as the Colonial Office wants them in the Colonies. Secondly, it will be a centre for the study of colonial questions of any kind. There is already a school for Colonial agriculture at Witzenhausen. But what is wanted besides, is a school for colonial officials. The Central authorities have decided that at least twenty officials will always be required to go through the curriculum provided by the new Colonial Institute.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 28

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Co[illegible]	86 1/[illegible]		3/8
3 do. Re[illegible]	96 1/2	un chgd	
2½ do. [illegible]ing Loan	90 1/2		7/16
2½ do. [illegible] Securities	83 3/8		1/4
*Bar Silver i[illegible]don	[illegible] 9/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/8		1/8
Do. in New York	53 3/8	un chgd	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44	un chgd	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un chgd	
nterest Day-to-day Loans	2 3/8	un chgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un chgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank s wving rate).. 1/3 23/32 unchanged.

*Closing tone of Silver.—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots .. ... Business easier with moderate.
Futures ... ...Full.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ...7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 300 „
Imports ... ... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans... ... ... 5·27—·4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 5/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·72	4·73	4·72	4·71
—11	—10	—11	—11

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·63	4·62	4·58	4·55	4·55
—10	—08	—07	—08	—07

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 9,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...11 000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 6,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·80—10
Futures—Month of May, 8·22—13 } Declined early owing to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings and advanced later partially in covering.
Do. Do. July 8·33—12 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 15/16—1/8
Futures—Month of May ...8·70—27.
Do do July ...8·37—27.
Closing tone of futures—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 3/32
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 4 31/32
Good Broach ... ... d. 4 27/32

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,270,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed —

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 56¼ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o per cent. ex-ship, 56½ April-May—H. A. and D. Sellers, Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/5 Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
20 Bars Silver ...	Rs. 38,403	London	DavidSassoon and Co
1 Fundle Sovs ...	120		
Gold Coins ...	10,125	Muscat	G H Metbawain
Rupees	300		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [28TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay...... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has been quiet to-day at 1-4 27-32 T.T. and 1-4 7-8 on demand. Credits are unchanged at 1-4 1-32 3 months' sight and very few merchants' bills are offered. The Government have invited tenders for half a million sterling of their demand on London at 1-4 29-32, thus for the time being keeping the market steady. The enquiry for Bank bills is trifling. Far Eastern rates have been weak.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 1/16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks 137
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 134 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 181

Government Paper :

The tone of the market has been firmer to-day. At opening the quotations were 95 13-16 for cash and the settlement, but on Bazaar buying quotations improved to 95 15-16. The second settlement opened at 96 15-16 and advanced to 96 1-16, but at the close there are probably sellers.

We quote :—

Cash ... . Rs 95·15
1st Settlement ... ... „ 95·15
2nd do. ... ... „ 93·1

Bullion :—

The London Bar silver quotations are advised 1-8 lower at 24 9-16 for ready and 24 5-8 for delivery forward in two months. The New York quotation is advised as 55 3-8. Locally the market has been firm and owing to moderate buying in the Bazaar, rates have advanced and close as under Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	13	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	63	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The decline in the Home markets continues, and the local market opened weak with prices easier all round, but especially so far fine Broach which was offering at Rs. 225 May, without buyers. Later in the day the price fell to Rs. 221. There is no demand from the Continent or Japan, and business is practically at a standstill. Bengals opened steady at Rs. 176 for May, but during the afternoon there were sellers at Rs. 173. The market closes weak as under.

For ready cotton there was some enquiry by shippers, chiefly for Bengals at low rates, and mills were buying quietly. The turnover was small. Prices are going way.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	221	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamptl	203	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	199	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	192/3	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	192/3	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	183	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	179	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	185	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	172/3	„
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	193/4	„
Good Westerns	194/5	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	222	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 9,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
4·69	4·70	4·69	4·69	4·63
—03	—03	—03	—02	—03

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·59	4·55	4·52	4·52
—03	—03	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with a fair business doing, and prices are advancing. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 9 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 8 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady but the demand is small. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready... Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
„ „ May ... „ 9 7 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat Ready ... „ 10 2 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little change in prices. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 4 0
Muggy ... ... „ 54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 57 0 0
„ Secunderabad ... „ 55 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 9 0 B. T.
May... ... ... „ 10 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
May ... ... „ 30 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 7 0
Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

The market is firmer and prices are again advancing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, May, Rs. 6 5 6 to Rs. 6 6 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,390
India 63 1/2
Indian Specie Bank 52 1/2

Mills :—

David ... ... 373 3/4 C. D.
Kohinoor ... ... 700 X. D.
Manockji Petit ... ... 3,045 X. D.
Phœnix Mills ... ... 100 X. D.

Presses—

New Mofussil 630

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ... 305
Badham Pile & Co. 132
Bamankua Manganese Co. Ld... 7
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy's. Ld. Pref. 157
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ... 167 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,030
Marcks and Co. 131
Port Canning & Land Coy.... 460
Telephone Co. 38
Treacher and Co 620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej 555
Amritsar-Patti 112
Tapti-Valley 425

BONDS.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary ... 110 3/4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7.552 bales.
Wheat	6,554 cwts.
Linseed	8,469 „
Rapeseed	12,621 „
Gingellyseed	1,370 „
Poppyseed	11,981 „
Groundnuts	2224 „
Castorseed	9,578 „
Rice	1,432 „
Myrabollams	6,734 „
Cottonseed	15,042 „
Mowraseed	43
Gram	1,442 „
Joowar	1,409 „
Maize	nil „

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,387½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£18½ £17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	100
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City...........	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French...............	500	500	85	xd. 490
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton........	125	125	11½	175
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg......	250	250	25	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	610
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1 000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	xd 185
Assur Veerjee.........	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	10	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India	500	500	85	1
China	1,000	1,000	80	1,200
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,010
Coronation Mills......	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	15	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy...........	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	10	371½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,410
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.........	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	350
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	155
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1 000	divid 60	480
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor...............	500	500	25	xd. 700
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...............	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1540
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,215
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2825
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	......	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	775
Queen	1000	1.000	20	870
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1.000	divid 50	870
Sassoon Cotton	1.000	1000	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4.250
S. Mahratta...........	250	250	20	172
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145⅓
Sun	250	250	25	160½
Swadeshi...............	500	500	45	1.350
Textile...............	500	500	30	1.240
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	10	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.................	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	8	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 7,470
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld........	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 157 153½
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	xd 975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	590
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 150 P. 150	150 150	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	167½ 167½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 25	435
Delhi Flour............	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	200
Kemp and Co..........	200	175	yr. 14	205
Karrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.......	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co......	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	35
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..........	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co......	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 9 dis 5
Thackerand Co......	100	100	p. c 20	255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	38
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	615

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE QUEEN'S INFLUENCE ON DRESS.

Mrs. Sarah Tooley contributes to the "Woman at Home" an article entitled "Queen Alexandra's Influence on Dress." Queen Alexandra has never aspired to be an arbiter of fashion, as she dislikes change and never makes experiments in novel costumes; but her influence has been a subtle one. To her we owe the undying vogue of the tailor-made and the long plain skirt defining the lines of the figure. She has never abandoned this style, and by her example has discouraged repeated attempts to introduce the hooped petticoat and skirts flounced to the waist or in any way overloaded with trimming.

She favours the statuesque style in dress, which preserves the slope of the shoulders, the line from arm to waist, and the suggested outline of the lower limbs :—

"In the later seventies we have two modes which show the influence exercised upon dress by Queen Alexandra as Princess of Wales. They are the Princess robe and the Princess bonnet. Both made for elegance and simplicity and were devoid of extravagance. The robe, which so perfectly suited the Princess's slight, graceful figure, proved a relied from crinolines and bulging skirts and remained for long the general form of dress. The Princess bonnet followed in the same order of style. As the robe defined the lines of the figure, so the bonnet revealed the contour of the head and framed the face with bewitching simplicity. It was said to impart an innocent look even to a bold face, while it enhanced in a most charming way the refined, chaste style of Queen Alexandra's beauty. It had a long reign of popularity. The curled toupee was the complement of the Princess bonnet, and a fashion which the Queen has retained, though it has long ceased to be the exclusive fashion.

"The close-fitting toque, well displaying the toupee in front, has in her Majesty's case succeeded her favourite Princess bonnet, and close fitting skirts with trim bodices have replaced the Princess gown. The pointed corsage is the Queen's favourite style for evening. Occasionally the Queen wears a blouse, but it is never at all full, or deeply pouched, and the sleeves fall softly and gracefully, with an utter absence of bunched-out effect. But, though, the Queen may don a blouse occasionally for morning wear, she prefers the skirt and bodice of the same material, as it does not break up the lines of the figure.

"To summarise the Queen's influence on modern dress, we are indebted to her for discountenancing the efforts made now and again during the past twenty to thirty years to re-introduce either the crinoline or the stiffened petticoat, and for keeping in permanent use the graceful, plain skirt. She has further discountenanced the trailing dress for outdoor wear, and established the vogue of the tailor-made gown, in which the limit of simplicity is reached.

"The healthy influence exercised by the Queen is also apparent in the rebound against tight lacing, which has held its ground for so long. The Queen is not an admirer of the wasp waist. She is a great admirer of a trim and well-defined figure, but believes that this can be attained best by attention to fit and cut. In such matters the Queen is fastidious to a nicety, and never overlooks a crease or a wrinkle in the fit of her clothes. Her garments are fitted over an exact model of her figure, which ensures perfection of fit, and saves her Majesty the fatigue of trying on.

"As the Queen's example has been directed against the wasp waist, in like manner her influence has been opposed to high heels and compression of the feet. Her Majesty wears a small five in boots, and achieves daintiness by perfection of fit and cut."

The Queen's taste in dress fabrics is in accordance with the trim style so peculiarly her own, and she has done much to popularise cloth, tweed and serge. She is also fond of velvet for more elaborate toilettes, and the fashion of this beautiful fabric, which has prevailed during the past year or two, owes much to the Queen's example :—

"With regard to colours, in years gone by the Queen was very partial to blue. To her influence is due the long popularity of black and white, a combination which can be made as "chic" as it is becoming, and is the safe refuse for the woman not gifted with an artistic taste in the blending of colours. Pearl grey, heliotrope, and mauve are now the Queen's favourite colours and share her patronage with black and white."

THE NEW MICROSCOPE.

Double Power in the Dark

THE most startling paradox of modern scientific discovery is the new ultra-violet rays microscope, which, by the aid of an invisible ray, photographs invisible objects in the dark. The power is double that of any existing microscope that works with white light. A writer in the March number of this "Atlantic Monthly" gives a lucid account of this miracle. He says :—To-day a single leap into the unknown dark gives new and living empires up to light, doubles the power of any microscope ever produced, revolutionises the study of the infinitely small. A new aid to scientific discovery has done all this, a microscope with quartz lenses, using light far beyond all visible light, that of the ultra-violet. If we pass an electric current between two poles made up of either metallic cadmium or magnesium, that is to say, if we form either a cadmium or a magnesium arc lamp, there will be given off a number of light waves, visible and invisible. Among these latter waves are some of the shortest and swiftest, and, as a result, some of the most useful of the ultra-violet.

These light waves cannot pass through glass. It was discovered they would pass through fused quartz. The eye cannot see them, but they can impress an image on a sensitive plate :—

So a microscope was obtained of practically the shape and construction of a compound microscope, having eye-piece and objective of fused quartz instead of glass, having quartz prisms for transmission instead of glass mirrors, and slides of quartz instead of glass. The source of illumination had become short, swift, single-toned waves of ultra-violet, instead of long complex waves of white light. What will this instrument do? It will do just double what the old can accomplish.

Where the old microscope magnified 20,000 times the new magnifies 40,000! But that is not all. The old microscope only photographed dead microbes; this photographs living bacilli :—

Ultra-violet light is selectively absorbing. Just what does that mean? Simply this, that this light is so extremely sensitive to minute changes in the thickness of any substance through which it passes, that the slightest difference in density makes a marked difference on a photographic plate exposed to that light. Every hollow, every cavity of tissue must have a boundary wall to separate it from the flesh or tissue about it, and those walls must be thicker than the surrounding mass. With rays far more potent than of those of white light the ultra-violet maps out the whole interior of a specimen, and shows the boundaries of every part. Sunlight would not reveal the history of the living germ The ultra-violet can trace that history from its beginning to its end.

With the new microscope we can imbed a typhoid bacillus in a solution where it can live its allotted time of existence under constant observation. We are able to study germ processes of growth, methods of reproduction, the spread of disease, and the effects of inoculation.

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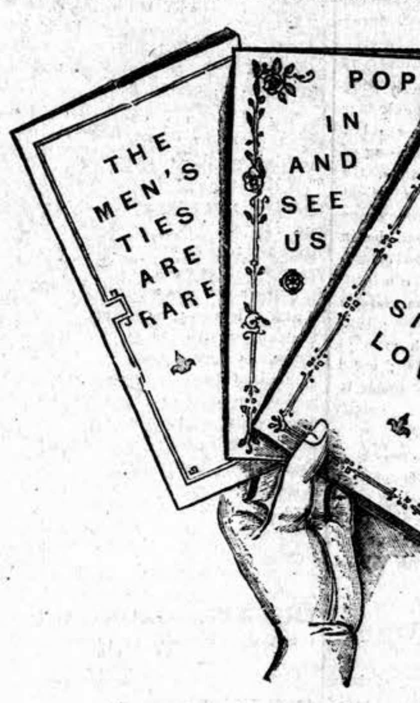
But you are always willing in your spare moments to read our advertisements, for they are interesting, money-saving and catchy—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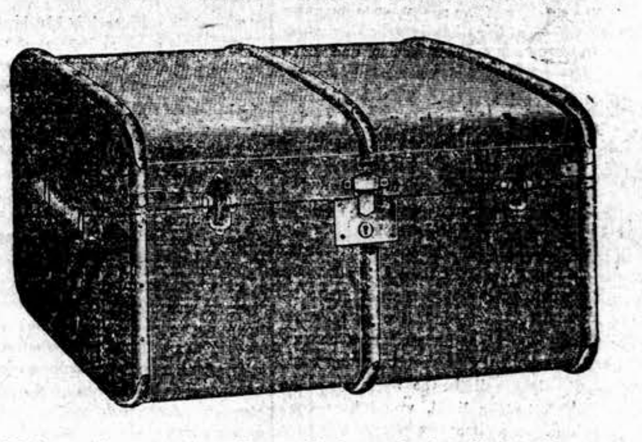

Made exactly as per above, but much deeper, in the following sizes :—

GOOD VALUE

Length :	30	33	36	Inches.
Width :	18¾	20½	21	„
Depth :	18¾	20½	21	„
Price, Rs.	59-0	62-0	69-8	each.

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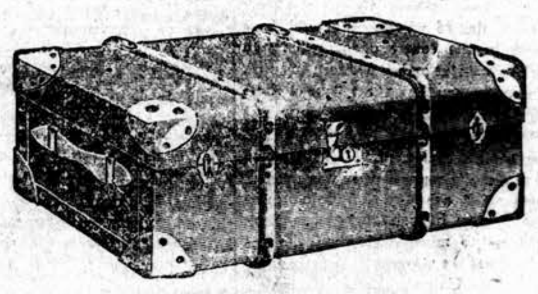
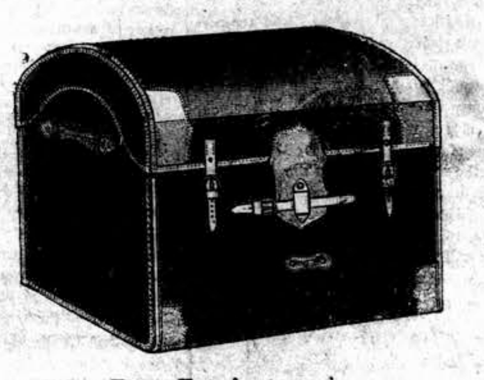


Brown Fibre Cabin Trunks, as per illustration, which are considered twice a durable as leather yet they are very light in weight.

Size: 32″ by 19″ by 12″ 34″ by 19″ by 12″ 36″ by 19″ by 12″ } Durable
Price, Rs. 52-8 55-8 Rs. 59-8 each. } Strong.

REAL FIBRE TRUNKS.



Brown Fibre Deep Trunk, as per above.

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Price, Rs. 64-8 68-0 Rs. 72-8 each. } than Steel.

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Dr. Dork P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Dork P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

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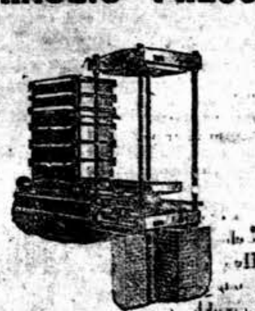

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A NEW THAMES TUNNEL.

Under the River at Rotherhithe.

Until a comparatively recent date the only available means of crossing the Thames below London Bridge was the waterman's skiff. The freeing of the bridges, which took place in 1877, provided the inhabitants of Western London with ten free crossings, and did much to aid the development of the southern suburbs; but, while the expense incurred by the step—approximately £1,500,000—was borne by both East and West, the former gained little or no advantage. At that time the small subway close to the Tower had been open for about eight years; but the old Thames Tunnel was no longer a public highway—it wes taken over by the East London Railway in 1865—and the enormous cost and difficulty of the work made the authorities chary of attempting to force another passage beneath the river. Communication by means of a bridge appeared to be impossible without interfering seriously with navigation; and, though the needs of the East End were universally recognised, schemes for dealing with them effectively were slow to bear fruit.

However, the advance of engineering skill within the last few years has enabled much more to be done. In addition to the Tower Bridge, two tunnels—the subway for foot-passengers at Greenwich and the larger tunnel at Blackwall—are now open to the public; and midsummer of the present year will see the completion of a third. This extents from Lower-Road Rotherhithe to Commercial Road East, the commencement of the north approach being in close proximity to Stepney Station and by its means the Surrey Docks will be conveniently linked with the populous districts of Limehouse, Shadwell and Wapping.

Considerable difficulty was experienced at the outset in deciding on the exact route to be followed. In this neighbourhood docks extend for a considerable distance along both banks of the river, and in the end it was found necessary to adopt a diagonal course. Yet it must not be thought that any possible directness was sacrificed; and though the total length of the work is over a mile and a quarter it shows a saving of nearly two miles when compared with the shortest existing route—by way of the Tower Bridge.

WIDER THAN BLACKWALL.

The new tunnel—which is, of course, circular in section—is three feet wider than its predecessor at lackwall, the outside diameter being thirty feet, and the gradients on the approaches at each end are a trifle easier. The roadway throughout is sixteen feet across, thus allowing ample space for the broadest vehicles to pass in safety; but the two sidewalks, which are 4 ft. 8½ in. wide within the tunnel, extend to a width of six feet in the open approaches. On the gradients the road will be paved with granite blocks; the portion immediately under the river will be asphalted.

Operations were commenced in October, 1904, with the sinking of the caisson—No. 3—on the north bank of the river; but the boring was not begun until the latter half of the following year, when a small pilot tunnel was pushed forward to discover the nature of the strata, to be encountered. Like the main tunnel, this was accomplished by means of a steel shield, moved forward as each section of the tubular lining was completed. It was not considered necessary to carry it right across the river. On the whole, the result of the preliminary investigation was favourable, though in one place a seam of rock was met with. The tunnel proper was commenced in February, 1906.

The whole of this work had to be carried out under increased atmospheric pressure, in order to prevent the inrush of water; and in such cases "compressed air sickness" is very frequently met with. In this instance, however, the pressure required was never excessive; and as every man engaged was medically examined before being allowed to enter the air-locks, few severe cases were observed.

THE MOST DIFFICULT PORTION.

The shield moved forward at an average rate of forty feet per week; following it was a steel stage which carried the hydraulic pumps, and served also, as a working platform for completing the bolting-up of the cast-iron lining. This consists of a number of rings, each 30 in. wide, made up of sixteen segments and a "key." Hydraulic erectors attached to the rear face of the shield built up the tunnel lining as fast as space was made for it, the smaller segments of the pilot tunnel being removed at the same time.

When, in November, 1906, the shield emerged in No. 2 shaft on the south side of the river, the most difficult portion of the work had been accomplished. Two shorter lengths of tunnel remained to be made—the whole of the tunnelling was not completed until towards the end of the following year—but these were under dry ground and a comparatively easy matter. Meanwhile the section already finished was lined with a 14-in. backing of [illegible] concrete, most of which is now covered [illegible] [illegible]ing. The roadway and pavements were [illegible] built in. Beneath the road is a broad sub[illegible] intended to serve as a track for pipes and cables; the ducts for electric light run under one of the sidewalks.

The open approaches at each end meet sections of "cut and cover" before joining the tunnel proper. The total length of the iron lined tunnel is about 1,200 yards, considerably less than half of which is actually under the Thames. On the north side it passes through a curve of 800ft radius and the approach leading to it describes a reverse curve as it sweeps in from Commercial Road, East. At the present time much of the tunnel is practically complete and work on the approach at Rotherhithe is also well advanced, but the approach on the north side is not so forward. Some initial difficulty was experienced in obtaining the required land, and though the work as a whole has not been delayed the hitch necessitated this section being left until the last.

EXPENSIVE DEMOLITION.

The demolition of buildings to make room for the approaches, and during the construction of the cut and cover has naturally been a somewhat expensive matter. Indeed, of the estimated cost—over £2,000,000—only about half was appropriated for the actual tunnel work. However, as most of the property pulled down was in very bad condition, the neighbourhood at each end of the tunnel should be considerably improved. Three blocks of artisan's dwellings, accommodating in all 2,640 persons, have been erected to take the place of the houses destroyed.

SEVERAL thousand Mahomedans assembled at Delhi on Monday to hear Saiyed Haiderrisa. He explained how the degeneration of Islam was brought about by the neglect of the principles taught by Mahomed. Haiderrisa put three schemes before his audience:—Small tracts containing lists of founders and leaders of Islam to be distributed free in principal parts of the city, free Primary schools, and the foundation of a Mahomedan College at Delhi. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting.

BY THE WAY.

PORTUGUESE LANDSLIDE.

Englishmen cannot afford to look on unmoved while Portugal goes on tobogganing down the slope which ends in Republicanism. That such is the presents tendency of affairs there can be no doubt. Despairing of good government under the two monarchical parties of Progressists and Regenerators, whose energies have been chiefly directed to filling their own pockets at the expense of the taxpayers, the great middle classes and the small cultivators of the North appear to be going over in a body to the Republicans. This party numbered only four out of something like 130 deputies in the last Parliament. In the next it will be surprising if they do not number 104. Imagine, then, the return of this party to power. Imagine a "flight to Varennes" of Queen Amelia and the young King. No doubt the reins of power will be in fairly strong hands. Senhor Machado, the ex-professor, is a man of affairs, kindly and courteous withal. But when the Republicans come to redeem their pledges, what will happen? At present they are deluding the ignorant peasantry with cries of "Under a Republic you will pay no taxes; bread will be half-price." These lies must come home to roost, and after that the deluge. And in the deluge the old alliance and traditions of friendship with England will go under. Trade, which is already suffering, may come to a standstill, still further increasing the indebtedness of the country. And if some unscrupulous Power seizes the occasion to filch away some of Portugal's rich colonies from her powerless hands it will only be in accordance with all we know of history. "Sunt lacrimæ rerum."

MILE-END.

Mile End is the last, if not the least, of those Local Government Board inquiries which have made the public so fully aware of the degradation of municipal life. Practically the same story is told here as was related in the other cases into which investigation was made. Dishonesty of every sort by contractors and guardians has been ruthlessly exposed, and a "sorry scheme of things entire" the conduct of local government has been in Mile End. The disquieting symptom of these inquiries is the similarity of the methods and malpractices thus brought to light and the suspicion inevitably aroused that these boroughs of which example has been made are by no means so exceptional in their corruption as we should like to believe them. There is a general fear that the whole principles of local government are thus impeached, and that its foundations are rotten. Of course, it is both easy and proper to descend with a heavy hand on the delinquents, men of no character and of little substance. But the ratepayer who cares so little for the authority to which he is subject, that he elects or allows the election to go by default of representatives so absolutely unfit for responsibility, has himself chiefly to blame for scandals which send the rates up and the credit of national character down. There must be some reform of the system, and everything points to a diminished decentralisation.

THE SOLDIER WOMAN.

The old Nottingham lady who has been buried with military honours richly deserved her unusual funeral. The survivor of an age when women saw more of the horrors of war that is now thought fit and convenient, she had seen Inkerman and Balaclava, and had assisted Miss Nightingale in nursing the sick and wounded soldiers. This Mrs. Milne was allowed to accompany her husband to the Crimea, being one of several Nottingham women so privileged. On them fell the duty, both before and after Miss Nightingale's arrival at Scutari, of undertaking or assisting in the nursing. Mrs. Milne's services to her country were not unrecognised in her life, and her death at a good old age was fitly made the opportunity for showing that the Army does not forget those who have shared its battles and alleviated its sufferings. We should like to see more of these honours direct and vicarious. The survivors of every soldier who dies in doing some act of gallantry might well be the recipients of the decorations which, had he lived, would have been bestowed on him. Sometimes one hears of a decoration being sent to widow or children, but the practice is by no means common. Yet we think, if it be practicable, much good, much inspiration to patriotism, might be forthcoming from this recognition of women who, now that they cannot go to war, often are hardly less heroic in staying at home.

TO ASOLANDO?

We regret that Mr. Lloyd-George should have been interrupted in the course of his remarks in support of the Government and the Licensing Bill. But we are bound to say that the tenour of those remarks, no less than their tone and temper, was rather unworthy of the new Mr. Lloyd-George and of the "brief interval for silent prayer" with which the Queen's Hall meeting very properly was opened. For Mr. Lloyd-George's cue was to fly into an unholy passion, to indulge in such language as Cleon might have held, and to misrepresent both the Government's Bill (if not the Government's intentions) and the attitude of the Unionist Party. It is very natural that a Ministerial apologist and champion should wish to confound all opponents of the Licensing Bill as being thereby opponents of temperance. But wild talk of "the squalid doom of the drunkard," wild and ungentlemanly charges hurled against the integrity of Lord Halsbury's character, and cheap sneers at the luckless investors whom the Government's Bill would ruin, are both deplorable and unconvincing. The Licensing Bill is opposed by the keenest advocates of true temperance, because it is clearly seen that damage to "the Trade"—which means loss to thousands of innocent persons whose small savings have been invested in a legitimate enterprise—is the basis of a Bill which, leaving clubs alone, will do the least possible service to the cause of temperance. As for Mr. George's heroics about the second reading of the Bill, these are rather melodramatic than impressive. Being worsted to fight better, losing to win is very well in an epilogue to Asolando. It is, however, a sentiment that will not serve a Government trying to force confiscation under the disguise of temperance reform on an unwilling and clearsighted community.

"Established, 1st April, 1903."

Comrades, 'tis a country's boast—
Love we all our Sovereign most;
Thus, and firstly be our toast:—
"Gentlemen, the King!"

Comrades, not to us alone,
But Beyond, where ships are known—
Unto these, who serve the throne:—
"The Combined Forces!"

Comrades, though to us the end:
Volunteers in heart we bend
Always, and our homes defend:—
The Territorial Army!"

Comrades, though we change our name:
Still, with loyalty the same
Play we ever the Great Game:—
"The Regiment!"

FRANCIS CUNYNGHAME.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Professor Latta in a lecture on "Reading" made two remarks the other day in Glasgow that are worth nothing. The first set up a high, but not too high, standard of reading. "Many people," he said, "did not seem to realise that reading was an art that had to be learned through long and laborious practice if it was to be properly done." The other referred to the of reading fiction. Fiction reading was, he said, frequently condemned, but he thought it an excellent thing in its place, on the ground that good fiction cultivated the imaginative and emotional side of one's nature. It is the combination of those two remarks into the reflection that even in the reading of fiction a certain vigorous mental reaction upon the matter read is a salutary and even indispenable element that seems suggestive. That Mr. Latta's good opinion of fiction is widely shared there are many proofs, and its popularity is one of them. A cry, indeed, was raised last year that novel reading was on the decline, and someone inferred that the novel as a literary species had run its course and would now fall into the background. Nothing, however, has happened to confirm this. The number published is another proof. That, of course, is great, and yet publishers' reader'—the lords of that literary Garden of Adonis where books clamour to be born—tell us that of the manuscripts submitted to them the proportion worthy of being passed on to the printer is not large. Finally, the various forms the novel takes is a proof—because the novel, from being merely a well-spun yarn, has taken upon itself the burden of half a dozen other provinces of literature, and we have the theological, the sociological, the archæological, and even the scientific novel, showing that writers are confident that a public who would not consider theories set forth as such will give them a hearing if clothed in fiction.

DETRACTORS OF THE NOVEL.

All these may be interpreted as voices eulogistic of the novel. Yet it has its detractors, and some time ago a writer complained of the "curse of fiction." "The effect upon the community of reading fiction," said the writer, "is, in my opinion, worse than the effect of drunkenness." Moreover, the effect is already visible; "the result of a few decades of this are already painfully apparent." The inference is plain. "To my mind the good of all the good fiction is so enormously outweighed by the evil of the bad fiction that it would not save the life of fiction for an hour if wise men had the power to destroy it." Without taking those statements too seriously, it may be noted that the complaint is not against bad fiction, but, to all intents and purposes, against fiction as such, and it resolves itself into the charge made from time to time against all the arts—that, indulged in to excess, they enervate the moral fibre. And here Mr. Latta's suggestion comes in. The reading of fiction otherwise innocent cannot possibly harm when the mind of the reader reacts powerfully upon the matter. It is habitual mental passivity that is to be avoided. Where the reader collates the fiction with reality, individualises the characters, examines the structure of the fable, and upon the ideas of the author begets ideas of his own, the exercise, so far from enfeebling, is calculated to be a strengthening mental discipline.

DOUBLES.

Theophile Gautier left his birthplace of Tarbes at the age of three, and therefore before having been at school there. On revisiting the place in later years, however, the head master exhibited to him the bench on which little Theo had sat, the desk at which little Theo had wrought, and the slashes in the wood which little Theo had made with his knife. Gautier, well pleased to meet with his own "double," did not disillusion the good man, but says, alluding to Musset's "Nuit de Decembre," "I had there a vision like that of Musset, and made the acquaintance of the 'young man clothed in black who resembled me like a brother.'" Other literary men have had experience of what may approximately be called "doubles." Johnson had two such experiences. The first was the case of one who, whether he resembled him like a brother or not, posed as being so in good earnest, and on the strength of the connection found his way into quarters into which his personal qualities would not have introduced him. Johnson, when he heard the story, pleased that kinship with himself could do so much, laughed his rhinoceros laugh and said, "It is not every name that can carry double." The other was the author of an extravaganza who wrote on his title-page "S. Johnson." It was a real name, and the "S." stood for Samuel. The great Samuel, knowing he had no patent for his name, refused to be incensed by his friends into protest, and said, "Even if the full name Samuel Johnson had been used it might be said, 'It is not you; it is a much cleverer fellow.'" A passage of Graham's "Literary and Historical Essays" reminds us that Carlyle once complained of a double. "My double-goer, T. Carlyle, 'Advocate,' who had for many years been 'Angel' there, was lately dead, and the numerous mistakes, wilful and involuntary, which from my fifteenth year onwards he had occasioned me—selling his pamphlets as mine, getting my letters as his, and "vice versa"; nay, once or more with some Ambassador at Berlin "dining" in my stead, foolish, vain fellow, who called me Antichrist, withal, in his serious moments,—were likewise at an end." Mr. Graham's exposure of the errors of this paragraph resulted in its being dropped out of all editions of the "Reminiscences" after the first. "T. Carlyle, Advocate," was an "Apostle," not an "Angel," in the Catholic Apostolic Church; his pamphlets dealt with topics of special theology of a sort that could not be mistaken for the Sage's work, and, when not anonymous, the distinctive word "Advocate" was always added; he dined with the Ambassador as the author of an authoritative work on Germany, and when the great Thomas was fifteen he was only six.

TALKING AND WRITING.

It was Henley, we believe, who in his account of a specific quality in Hazlitt's style, which he traced to the fact of that essay's being an irrepressible talker as well as a writer admitted that the defect of the quality existed there too. The eloquence of his prose sometimes ended in the old snare of a definite measure, an iambic beat, and even a few lines of blank verse. We have the discussion revived for us now in another form by the re-issue in various editions of R. D. Blackmore's Exmoor Romance "Lorna Doone." In this story which gained on the year of the romance reading public after a time of uncertainty, in a way only equalled among idyllic books of the West Country by Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" the lyrical mode frequently and openly supervenes on the narrative Phrases, the typical Blackmorean phrases, like

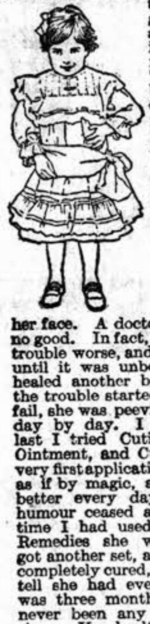
"Only a clearer shaft of cold
From the violet depths of sky,"

continually occur, and give the ear a distinct lyrical titillation beyond the common bargain of prose. In this Kingsley, we may at once admit, was just as much a sinner as Blackmore, and it is a point to note in their common usage that both were poets and accustomed to looking for metrical expression before they decisively turned to prose romance. Few of us to-day have troubled to look up Blackmore's four early books of verse, including the "Poems by Melanter" of 1853, "Epullia" (1854s "The Bugle of the Black Sea" (1855), or his tranlation of Virgil's First and Second Georgics (1862).

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY



"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house [illegible] on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose [illegible] be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence [illegible] enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or [illegible] free [illegible] [illegible]. Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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